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OF 25 FOOT TILT ROTOR DURING AUTOROTATION
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WIND TUNNEL TEST RESULTS
OF 25-FOOT TILT ROTOR
DURING AUTOROTATION

REPORT 301-099-005

NASA CONTRACT NAS2-8580



WIND TUNNEL TEST RESULTS OF
25-FT. TILT ROTOR DURING
AUTOROTATION

By

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Moffett Field, California

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FOREWARD

This report is prepared by Bell Helicopter Textron, Fort Worth, Texas, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California, under Contract NAS2-8580.

The Administrative Contracting Officer was Mr. Dennis Brown. The Technical Monitor was Mr. Kip Edenborough, Tilt Rotor Research Aircraft Project Office. The Tunnel Test Engineer was Mr. Robert H. Stroub, Rotor Group-Large Scale Aerodynamics Branch.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

Symbol	Computer Notation		Description
	Scale Data	HSDS	
a_{1s}	SA1S	LONSP	Fore and aft flapping angle with respect to the shaft (positive aft), deg
A_{1s}	A1	ALS	Lateral cyclic angle with respect to the shaft (positive down @ $\psi = 90^\circ$), deg
b_{1s}	-	LATSP	Lateral flapping angle with respect to the shaft (positive down @ $\psi = 90^\circ$), deg
B_{1s}	B1	B1S	Fore and aft cyclic angle with respect to the shaft (positive fwd), deg
c	VSND	-	Speed of sound, knots
$C_{H/\sigma}$	CHS	-	H-force coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{H/\sigma} = H/\rho\pi\Omega^2R^4\sigma$
$C_{L/\sigma}$	CLR	-	Lift coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{L/\sigma} = L/\rho\pi\Omega^2R^4\sigma$
$C_{M_X/\sigma}$	CMXS	-	Rolling moment coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{M_X/\sigma} = M_X/\rho\pi\Omega^2R^5\sigma$
$C_{M_Y/\sigma}$	CMYS	-	Yawing moment coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{M_Y/\sigma} = M_Y/\rho\pi\Omega^2R^5\sigma$
$C_{M_Z/\sigma}$	CMZS	-	Pitching moment coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{M_Z/\sigma} = M_Z/\rho\pi\Omega^2R^5\sigma$
C_p	CP	-	Power coefficient based on the mast torque $C_p = Q/\rho\pi\Omega^2R^5$

LIST OF SYMBOLS (Continued)

Symbol	Computer Notation		Description
	Scale Data	HSDS	
$C_{p/\sigma}$	CPS	-	Power coefficient/rotor solidity $C_{p/\sigma} = Q/\rho\pi\Omega^2 R^5 \sigma$
$C_{P_o/\sigma}$	CPOS	-	Minimum power coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{P_o/\sigma} = C_{p/\sigma} - (C_{L/\sigma})^2 \sigma / 2\mu - (C_{D/\sigma})\mu$
C_T	CT	-	Thrust coefficient $C_T = T/\rho\pi\Omega^2 R^4$
$C_{T/\sigma}$	CTS	-	Thrust coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{T/\sigma} = T/\rho\pi\Omega^2 R^4 \sigma$
$C_{X/\sigma}$	CXR	-	Drag coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{X/\sigma} = D/\rho\pi\Omega^2 R^4 \sigma$
$C_{Y/\sigma}$	CYR	-	Y-force coefficient/rotor solidity ratio $C_{Y/\sigma} = Y/\rho\pi\Omega^2 R^4 \sigma$
D	D	-	Drag, lb
D/σ'	DRG6	-	Drag referred to sea level standard conditions, lb
f	FE	-	Flat plate drag area $F = D/q, \text{ ft}^2$
FM	FM	-	Figure of merit $FM = .707 C_T^{3/2} / C_p$
H	FORH	-	H-force, perpendicular to the shaft, lb
H/σ'	FRH6	-	H-force referred to sea level standard conditions

LIST OF SYMBOLS (Continued)

Symbol	Computer Notation		Description
	Scale Data	HSDS	
HP_{MAST}	MHP	-	Horsepower based on mast torque $HP = Q\Omega/550$
$HP_{MAST/\sigma'}$	PWR6	-	Horsepower based on mast torque referred to sea level standard conditions.
HP_B	HPB	-	Horsepower based on wind tunnel balance
HP_{LC}	PLC	-	Horsepower based on test stand load cell
L	L	-	Lift, lb
L/σ'	LFT6	-	Lift referred to sea level standard conditions, lb
M_{TIP}	MTIP	-	Advancing tip Mach number $M_{TIP} = (V_{FPS}^2 + (\Omega R)^2 + 2V_{FPS}\Omega R \cos \alpha_s)^{1/2} / c$
	PT	-	Data point number
q	Q	-	Dynamic pressure, lb/ft^2
Q_{MAST}	SFTQ	MASTQ	Mast torque, ft-lb
Q_{LC}	QLC	QLC	Load cell torque, ft-lb
R	R	-	Rotor radius, ft
T	THST	-	Thrust along the shaft axis, lb
T/σ'	TST6	-	Thrust referred to sea level standard conditions, lb
V_{KTS}	VKTS	-	Tunnel speed, knots
V_{TIP}	OR	-	Rotor tip speed, $V_{TIP} = \Omega R$, ft/sec
Y	SIDE	-	Y-force, lb
Y/σ'	SID6	-	Y-force referred to sea level standard conditions, lb

LIST OF SYMBOLS (Continued)

Symbol	Computer Notation		Description
	Scale Data	HSDS	
α_c	ALFC	-	Control axis angle of attack, deg $\alpha_c = \alpha_s - B_{1s}$
α_s	ALFS	-	Shaft angle of attack referred to wind axis, deg
α_{TTP}	ALTP	-	Tip path plane angle of attack, deg $\alpha_{TTP} = \alpha_s - 90 + a_{1s}$
η	EFF	-	Propulsive efficiency based on the mast torque power $\eta = (T V_{FPS}) \cos \alpha_s / 550 \text{ HP}_{MAST}$
θ_{TIP}	THTA	THETA	Tip collective angle, deg
μ	ADVR	-	Advance ratio $\mu = V/\Omega R$
Ω	RPM	NPR	Rotor rpm, rpm
σ	SLG	-	Rotor solidity (.0891)
σ'	RHOR	-	Air density ratio $\sigma' = \rho/\rho_0$

I. SUMMARY

A 25-foot diameter tilt rotor was tested in the NASA-Ames 40- by 80-foot Large-Scale Wind Tunnel under NASA Contract NAS2-8580. The test confirmed the predicted autorotation capability of the XV-15 tilt rotor aircraft.

Autorotations were made at 60, 80, and 100 knots. A limited evaluation of lateral cyclic was made. Due to instrumentation, electrical, and mechanical problems, there was not time to expand the 1970 test envelope. Check runs that were made compared with the 1970 wind tunnel test at hover and 80 knots.

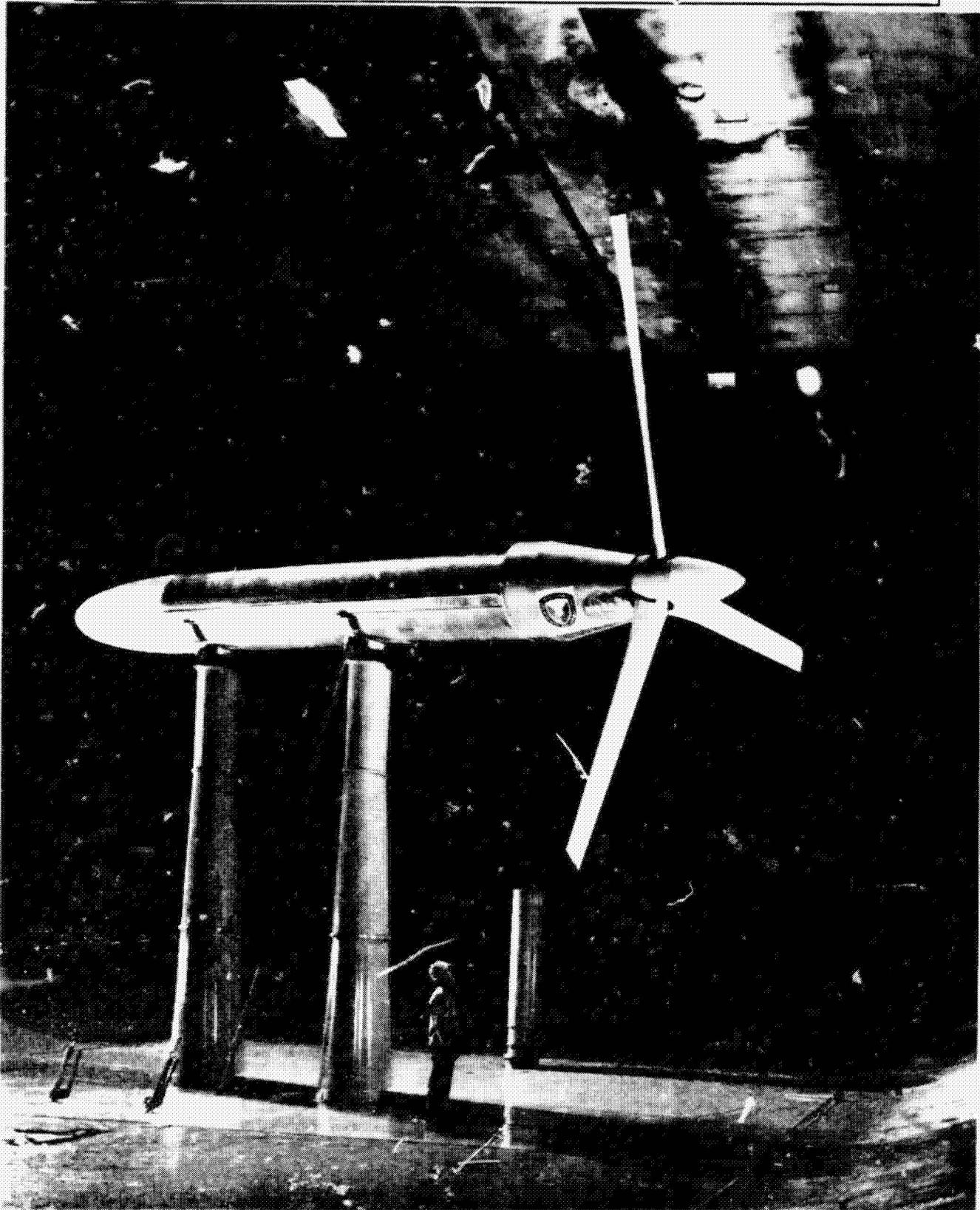
Test data indicate a minimum rate of descent of 2200 feet per minute at 60 knots at the XV-15 design gross weight of 13,000 pounds.

II. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results and a brief analysis of a wind tunnel test of a 25-foot-diameter rotor designed for tilt-rotor aircraft operation as shown in Figure II-1. Testing was accomplished to determine rotor performance and blade loads during forward flight and autorotation. The rotor tested was identical to that used on the XV-15 tilt rotor research aircraft. Testing was accomplished in the NASA-Ames 40- by 80-foot wind tunnel. Work to prepare the model, testing, and documentation were accomplished under NASA Contract NAS2-8580.

This particular rotor configuration was tested in the ARC 40- by 80-foot wind tunnel in 1970 to obtain performance, blade loads, and dynamic stability characteristics in forward flight. Since that time, the control system design of the rotor has been changed to incorporate provisions for lateral cyclic control. In addition, the autorotation capabilities of the tilt rotor have been given considerable attention since that testing through analytical work and small scale model tests. The indications were that autorotation would be a critical area of operation and require full scale testing. Since the 1970 test, the tunnel test stand configuration was changed to accommodate autorotation shaft angles allowing the expansion of the test envelope of the tilt rotor.

Several instrumentation problems encountered during this test, although unrelated to rotor performance, limited the forward flight testing. Limited testing was accomplished to verify the effects of lateral cyclic on the reduction of lateral flapping and blade loads. Most of the test period was spent obtaining autorotation characteristics at several shaft angles and air-speeds. Comparisons made between analytical methods and test show the rotor to require higher shaft angles to autorotate than predicted.



II-1. 25-Foot Tilt Rotor/PTR in NASA-Ames
40- by 80-Foot Wind Tunnel

III. DESCRIPTION OF TEST HARDWARE

A. Tilt Rotor and Controls

1. Description

The 25-foot three-bladed tilt rotor is a gimbaled, stiff-inplane rotor with an elastomeric hub spring to provide increased control power and damping during helicopter mode. The rotor has a swashplate which provides two axes of cyclic pitch and has positive pitch flap coupling. Blade collective pitch is provided by a rise-and-fall collective head assembly above the rotor through three walking beams. Rotation of the rotors is such that inboard blade tip rotation is aft for helicopter mast angles and up for airplane mast angles. During this test the right hand rotor was tested giving rotation clockwise (view looking forward).

The blades have a bonded aluminum honeycomb afterbody and 17-7PH stainless steel spars and skins. The airfoil sections vary from an NACA 64-208 section at the tip to a NACA 64-429 at the root ($r/R = .15$). The combination of twist and camber was selected to meet the aerodynamic requirements for both helicopter and airplane flight, and to permit the blade spar structure to have a uniform twist rate. Total aerodynamic twist from rotor centerline to blade tip is 45 degrees.

Table III-1 provides a summary of the pertinent data concerning the rotor. References 1 and 2 provide a complete description of the rotor

2. Natural Frequencies

Prior to the wind tunnel tests, the rotor natural frequencies were calculated using the Myklestad - BHT normal modes program. These results were then compared with the frequencies reported in reference 2.

Figure III-1 shows the results obtained for the asymmetric (cyclic) modes, while Figure III-2 gives the comparison for the symmetric (collective) modes. These figures show good agreement between the recently calculated frequencies and those previously reported, especially for the lower frequencies.

The fan plots indicate that there would not be any serious resonance problems at operating RPM. During the test, the small resonance at 350 RPM, during run up to rpm, was quite evident confirming the crossing of the 2/rev line by the first cyclic inplane mode. Other than that, no problems were encountered.

B. Test Stand

1. Description

Test stand used for this test was the NASA Propeller Test Rig (PTR). The power module of this test rig consists of two 1500-HP electric motors mounted in tandem on a frame, driving an R-2800 engine reduction gearbox. The power module was mounted on the two 15-ft. main struts to the balance frame in the 40- by 80-foot wind tunnel. With the PTR in this configuration, rotor shaft angle-of-attack was changed by yawing the complete test rig. At $\psi = 0^\circ$, the rotor was in air-plane flight. At $\psi = 90^\circ$, the rotor was in helicopter flight. Shaft angle-of-attack range tested was from 0 degrees (airplane) to 110 degrees (helicopter-rotation). Tunnel test stand has the capability of varying shaft angle from +109 to -191 degrees.

The rotor gearbox adapter and mast case to the PTR was the same as used during the 1970 wind tunnel test as described in Reference 1.

2. Natural Frequencies

A vibration analysis of the Propeller Test Rig, with the 25-foot tilt rotor installed, was made prior to testing. The test stand structure was modeled on the NASTRAN structural analysis and the natural frequencies determined as reported in the pre-test report, Reference 3.

A vibration survey of the actual Propeller Test Rig installed in the tunnel was made without a rotor to determine the principal frequencies and damping of the structure and with dummy weights representative of the rotor. The rotor-off transfer function was measured in the longitudinal, lateral, and vertical directions for yaw angles of $\psi = 0^\circ$ and 90° . Rotor weights-on results were obtained for lateral and vertical modes at $\psi = 0^\circ$ only. The direction of shaking (lateral or longitudinal) is defined with respect to the PTR module, not the balance and wind tunnel. The test procedure and complete results are described in detail in References 4 through 6.

The measured test stand natural frequencies are compared to the calculated frequencies in Table III-2.

C. Instrumentation

Conventional instrumentation was used to measure loads, control positions, deflections, and accelerations. Rotating system instrumentation channels utilized a 52-ring slipring to provide 2 excitation power channels and 24 data channels. ⁽¹⁾ Table III-3 summarizes the data channels recorded. All channels were recorded on the 40- by 80-foot wind tunnel High Speed Data Acquisition System (HSDAS). The HSDAS was used to provide digital printouts of analog traces, harmonic analysis, and calibration information. One oscillograph was used to monitor critical items during the test. The 50-channel Peak to Peak indicator unit was also used to monitor loads and vibration levels of all channels during the test. Yoke and blade beam /chord (Sta. 8.4 and 52.5) loads along with pitch link oscillatory loads were monitored on an oscilloscope and on the model control console panel.

(1) Originally only one excitation power channel and 25 data channels were available. High line voltage drop between the model and recording systems and the loss of one data channel allowed changing to two power channels. This change reduced the line voltage drop to a more acceptable level.

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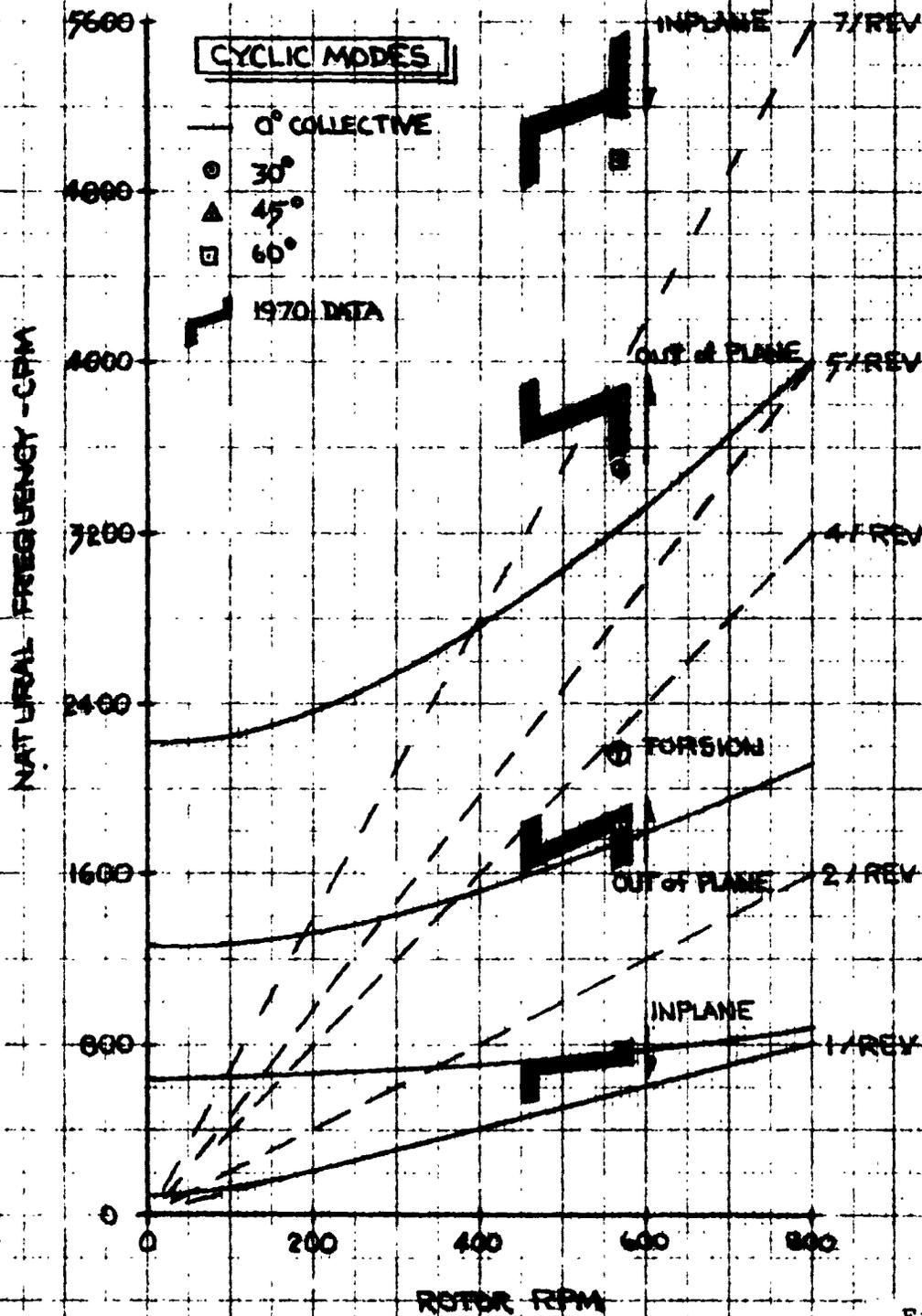


Figure III-1

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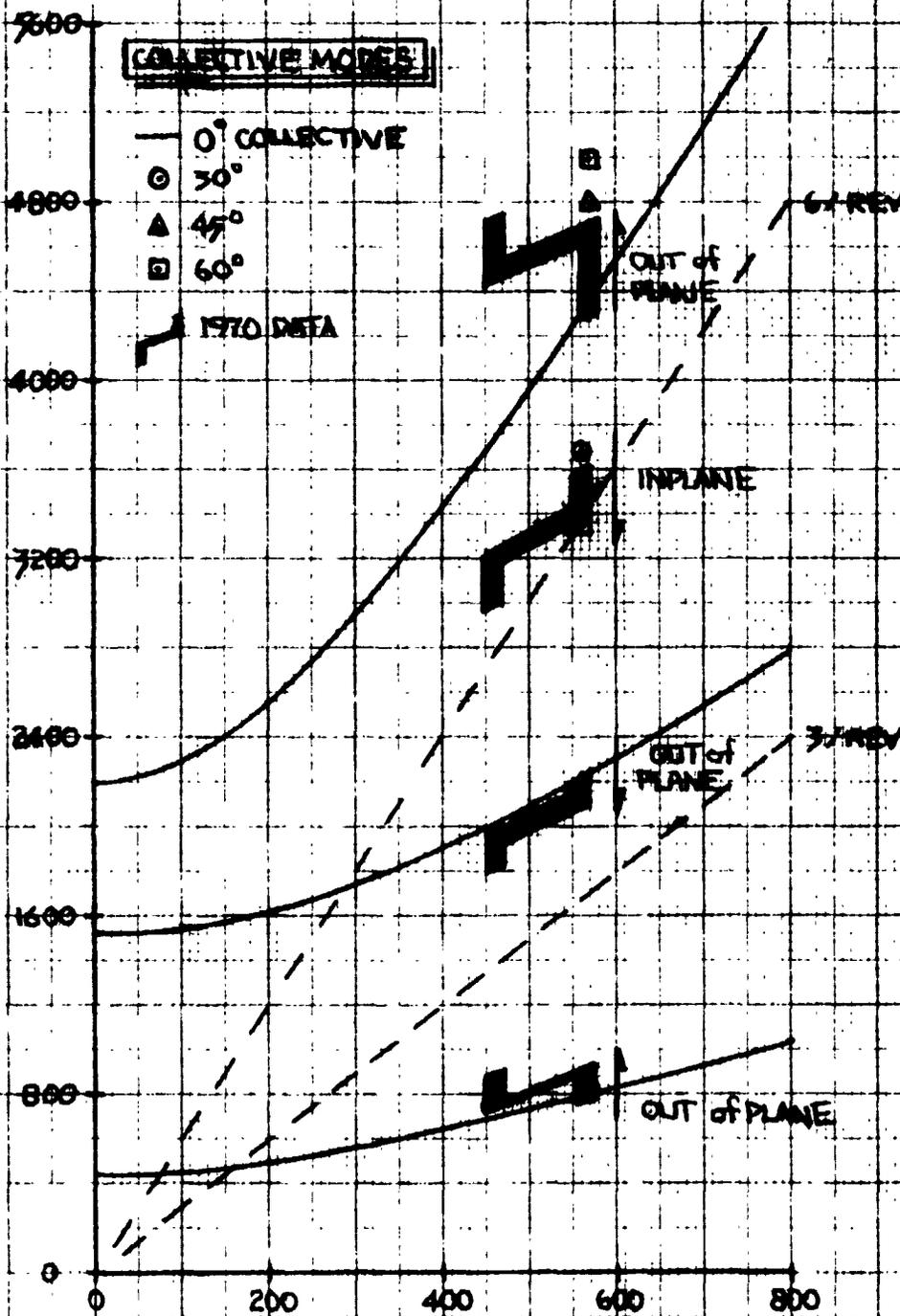


Figure III-2

TABLE III-1. ROTOR DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Number of blades	3
Diameter	7.62m (25 ft.)
Disc Area	45.6m ² (491 ft. ²)
Blade Chord	.356m (14 in.) (17 in. @ .0875R tapering to 14 in. at .25R
Blade Area (Total 3 blades)	4.06m ² (43.75 ft. ²)
Solidity	.089
Blade Airfoil Section	
Root (C _L mast)	NACA 64-935
.15R	NACA 64-429
.25R	NACA 64-425
.50R	NACA 64-218
.75R	NACA 64-112
1.00R	NACA 64-208
Blade Twist	
Aerodynamic	45 deg
Geometric	40.9 deg
Hub Precone	2.5 deg
δ_3	-15.0 deg
Hub Spring	2700 in-lb/deg
Flapping Design Clearance	$\pm 12/0$ deg
Blade Inertia (per blade)	102.5 slug-ft ²
Rotor rpm/tip speed	
Helicopter	565 rpm/740 ft/sec
Airplane	458 rpm/600 ft/sec

**TABLE III-2. PROPELLER TEST STAND
 NATURAL FREQUENCIES**

Mode	Measured - HZ			NASTRAN Model (equiv. wt.)
	Rotor-Off		Rotor-On (equiv wt.)	
	$\psi=0^\circ$	$\psi=90^\circ$	$\psi=0^\circ$	
<u>Lateral Modes</u>				
Balance Lateral	1.73	1.29	1.65	1.43
Yaw	3.14	2.41	3.26	2.09
Strut Side	5.56	5.55	4.90	6.68/2.52
Module	12.3	11.7		
Module	17.2	15.9		16.9
Mast			20.4	21.6
Module	33.3	33.1		
<u>Longitudinal Modes</u>				
Balance Longitudinal	1.44	2.3		1.80
Strut Longitudinal	3.54	3.9		3.99
Module	16.2	16.8		
Module	28.6	28.8		20.24
<u>Vertical Modes</u>				
Balance		1.56		
Balance		2.31		
Balance		5.54		
Balance		7.64	7.34	7.90
Module		13.5	11.0	12.8
Module		16.4	14.7	14.45
Mast			24.0	29.03

TABLE III-3. INSTRUMENTATION

Item	Channel No.		Computer Notation
	HSDAS	O-Graph	
Blade beamwise bending moment -Sta. 22.825 (red blade)	1		BB23
Blade beamwise bending moment -Sta. 52.5 (red blade)	2	3	BB53
Blade beamwise bending moment -Sta. 75.0 (red blade)	3		BB75
Blade beamwise bending moment -Sta. 112.5 (red blade)	4		BB113
Blade chordwise bending moment -Sta. 52.5 (red blade)	5	8	CH53
Blade chordwise bending moment -Sta. 75.0 (red blade)	6		CH75
Blade chordwise bending moment -Sta. 112.5 (red blade)	7		CH113
Blade torsion - Sta. 52.5 (red blade)	8		TR53
Blade torsion - Sta. 112.5 (red blade)	9		TR113
Blade stress trailing edge -Sta. 75.0	10		TE75
Blade stress leading edge -Sta. 9.5	11	20	LE9
Blade stress trailing edge -Sta. 9.5	12	21	TE9
Yoke chordwise bending moment -Sta. 8.375 (red blade)	13	23	YOKEC
Yoke beamwise bending moment -Sta. 8.375 (red blade)	14	24	YOKEB

TABLE III-3.
 (Continued)

Item	Channel No.		Computer Notation
	HSDAS	O-Graph	
Fork stress (red blade)	15		FORK2
Fork stress (white blade)	16		FORK1
Mast perpendicular bending	17	26	MPERP
Mast parallel bending	18	5	MPARA
Mast torque	19	9	MASTQ
Pitch link axial load (red blade)	20	27	PLINK
Blade feathering (red blade)	21		PITCH
Blade flapping (red blade)	22	32	FLAP
Swashplate driver load	23	33	SDRIV
Collective slider - parallel bending	24		CSPAB
Collective slider - perpendicular bending	25		CSPEB
Lateral flapping	26		LATSP
Fore and aft flapping	27		LONSP
Collective tube axial load	28	13	COLAX
Lateral cyclic tube axial load	29	17	LATAX
Longitudinal cyclic tube axial load	30	29	LONAX
Collective position	31		THETA
Lateral cyclic position	32		A1S
Longitudinal cyclic position	33		B1S
Mast case vertical acceleration (reference to helicopter $\psi=0$)	34		ACCV

TABLE III-3.
(Continued)

Item	Channel No.		Computer Notation
	HSDAS	O-Graph	
Mast case lateral acceleration (reference to helicopter $\psi = 0$)	35		ACCLA
Mast case fore/aft acceleration (reference to helicopter $\psi = 0$)	36		ACCLO
Forward strut lateral acceleration	37		SAFLA
Aft strut lateral acceleration	38		SAALA
Strut longitudinal acceleration	39		SALO
Torque-transmission load cell	40		QLC
Static pressure	41		PSTAT
Lateral displacement guage-fwd	42		FLADG
Lateral displacement guage-aft	43		ALADG
Twice longitudinal flapping	44		LODG

IV. DESCRIPTION OF TEST

Testing was accomplished in the NASA-Ames 40- by 80-foot wind tunnel during 8 November 1975 through 23 November 1975 and designated Test No. 472. The test was to evaluate tilt rotor autorotation characteristics, the effect of lateral cyclic on rotor flapping and blade loads, and to expand the 1970 wind tunnel test envelope. Total occupancy time was 165 hours (blades on ready for track and balance). Instrumentation and mechanical problems accounted for most of the occupancy time leaving 11.5 hours of rotor on testing. A total of 128 points was obtained during this period for a 6.9 percent utilization of available test time.

Force and moment data was measured by the wind tunnel balance and converted to rotor thrust, H-force, Y-force, and torque. A second method used to measure torque was from a load cell on the test stand. The primary torque measurement was from a strain-gage on the rotor mast. The power coefficients and data presented in this report use the mast torque strain-gage because it was found to be more accurate than the other two methods. (The other two measurements were dropped from the scale data output. Power measurement by these methods appeared unreasonable and would not correlate with most torque measurements.) In addition, rotor rpm, collective pitch, cyclic pitch, and flapping angles were measured. For a more detailed description of data measured, rotor instrument and force/angle relationships, see List of Symbols, Section III.C, and in Section V respectively.

The major test variables were tunnel speed and shaft angle, see Run Schedule in Appendix. Generally, during the runs collective pitch was varied while other variables were held approximately constant. Fore and aft cyclic pitch was adjusted to hold fore and aft flapping constant at zero. Lateral cyclic pitch was set to zero during most of the test, but was changed to -4.0 degrees to obtain the effect of lateral cyclic on blade loads.

Basic procedure for the start of each run was to set the controls to zero ($\theta_{TIP} = B_1 = A_1 = 0^\circ$), bring the rotor to the desired rpm, then bring the tunnel up to speed. As tunnel speed increased, fore and aft cyclic pitch was changed to hold flapping to zero. Once the tunnel was on the desired test speed, collective sweeps were made so as not to exceed blade endurance limits. During the autorotation runs, the same initial start-up procedure was followed with the shaft angle set at 90 degrees while tunnel speed was increasing to the test speed. As shaft angle was increased for autorotation, collec-

tive pitch was reduced to keep from stalling the rotor. At the specified shaft angle, collective sweeps were made from the lower limit ($\theta_{TIP} = -8^{\circ}$) to a setting above the bucket in the thrust/power curve (generally $\theta_{TIP} = 0^{\circ}$).

V. DATA REDUCTION

Force and moment data, measured on the wind tunnel balance were reduced using a NASA-Ames data reduction program for scale data. Control positions and test conditions were thumb wheeled in for reference. Test data computer notation for the scale data is given in the List of Symbols for comparison with the symbol as used in this report. The force and moment sign convention used during this test is shown in Figure A-1. Scale data is given in the Appendix.

Rotor loads, stress, accelerations, and control positions were recorded on the High-Speed-Data-Acquisition System. Computer notation, channel number reference, and channel description is given in Table III-3, Section III. Due to the bulk of this information, the HSDAS information is not presented. The major test parameters recorded from this system that are presented in this report are tabulated (collective pitch, cyclic pitch, flapping, blade loads) in the Appendix.

Tare runs were made after the test. The only item modified on the model was the nonrotating fairing of PTR. It was interfering with the swashplate driver and had to be cut back past the rotating parts (approximately a 6.0 inch gap between the fairing and spinner). This did not seem to change the tare data significantly when compared with the previous tare from the 1970 test. Figures V-1 and V-2 compare the spinner tare used during the 1970 test with that of this test.

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25-FT TILT ROTOR SPINNER LIFT TARE VS SHAFT ANGLE

○ 1970 Spinner tare
--- Spinner tare used: max-test $41g = 50 \text{ ft/s}^2$ (R.H.S.)
△ 1975 Spinner tare
— $41g = 50 \text{ ft/s}^2$ (U.S. side)

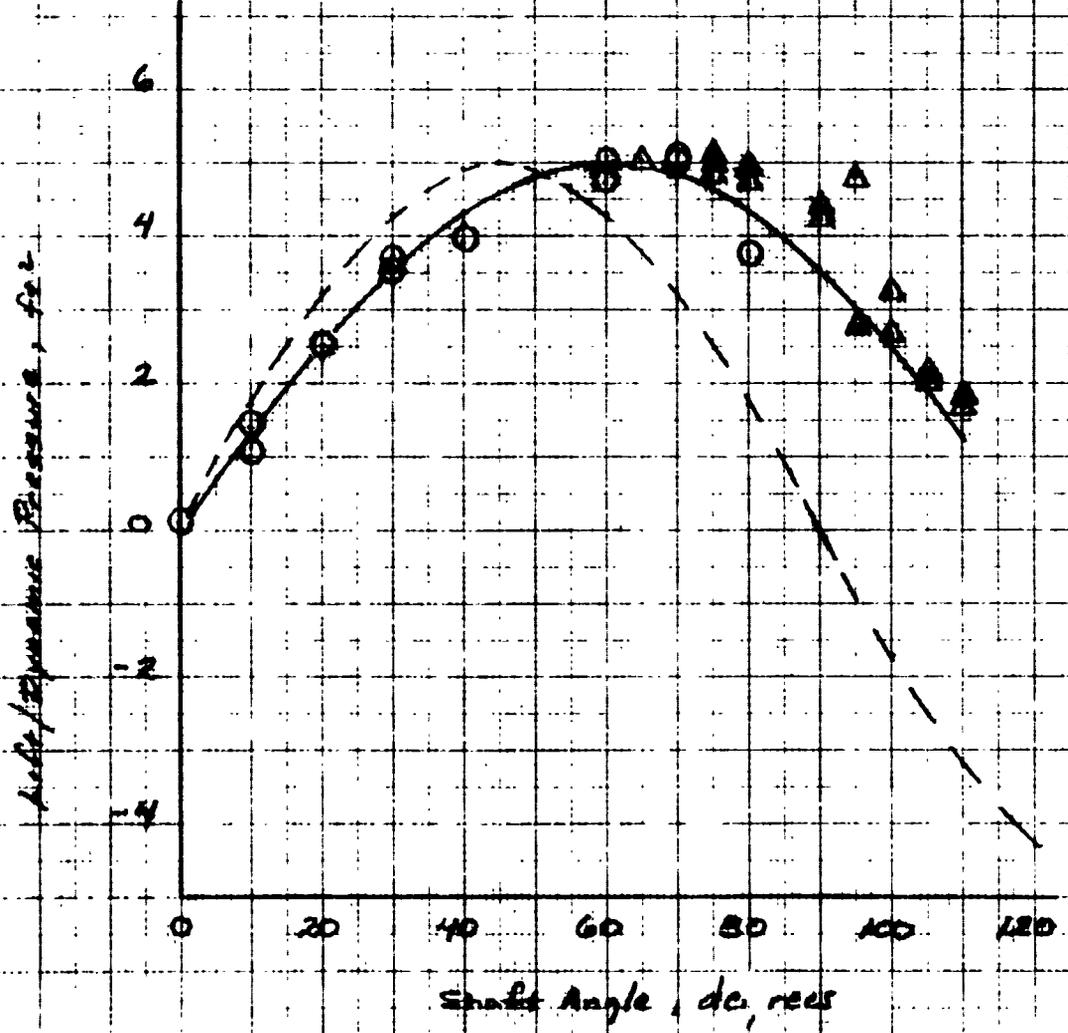


Figure V-1

**25-FT TILT ROTOR
 SPINNER DRAG TARE VS SHAFT ANGLE**

- 1970 Spinner tare - no spindle
- 1970 Spinner tare - with spindle
- Spinner tare used - pre-test $D/q = 10 + 6.0 \sin^2 \alpha$
- △ 1975 Spinner tare
- $\Omega q = [1 + 5.8 \sin^2 (11.5 \text{ deg})]$

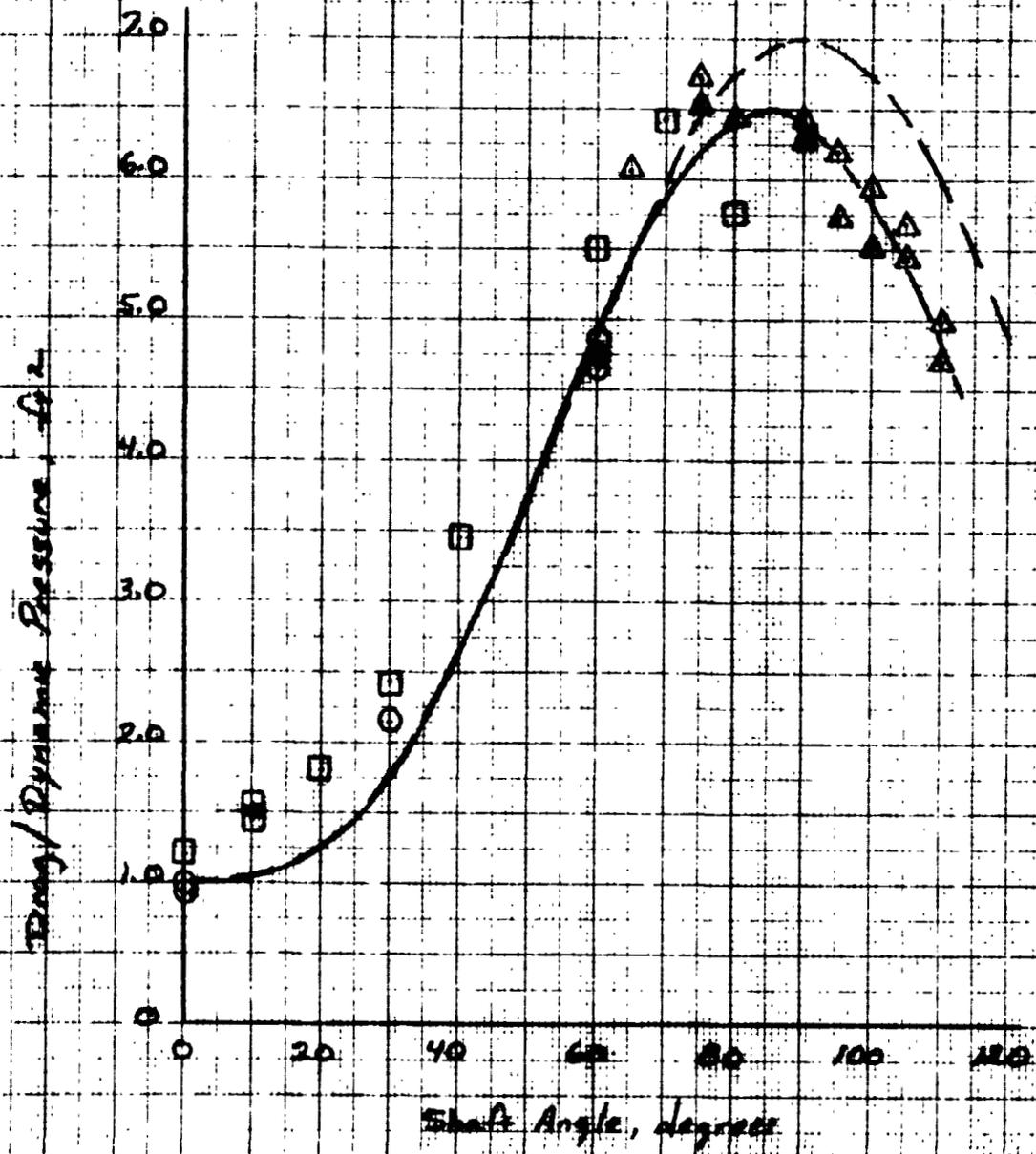


Figure V-2

VI. RESULTS OF TEST

Test results are divided into three sections, hover performance, forward flight, and autorotation. The first two configurations were tested to establish a correlation with the 1970 test. Autorotation data was made available as the result of this test. Therefore, comparisons are made between this test and the 1970 test for hover and forward flight and between this test and estimates for autorotation.

A. Hover Performance

Figures VI-1 and VI-2 present a summary of hover testing performed on the 25-foot rotor. Most of the hover testing in the wind tunnel was with the shaft angle at zero degrees (pointing upstream in the tunnel). In this configuration, the rotor produces enough circulation in the tunnel to develop airspeeds up to 20 knots for a low speed axial flight configuration. As the shaft is tilted towards helicopter, hover performance was shown to improve.

Figure VI-3 compares the test hover performance (whirl test) with the calculated from tilt rotor simulation (IFHB75), F-35, and C-81 computer programs. The math model representation for the IFHB75 rotor is a closed solution of the rotor disk whereas, C-81 determines rotor characteristics for twenty blade elements for several azimuth positions and uses two dimensional airfoil sectional data for five radial stations. Induced velocity distribution tables were used to give an elliptical distribution as opposed to conventional triangular distribution. With this type of distribution, good correlation is obtained between computed and test.

B. Forward Flight

Only one forward flight condition was obtained for comparison with the 1970 test. This case was for a shaft angle of 75 degrees at 80 knots. Comparison of rotor characteristics is shown in Figures VI-4 through VI-9.

Correlation between the two test results was good. High collective pitch testing was limited because of instrumentation problems in measuring blade loads and incidences of loosing rotor control at electrical connections to the control actuators. Data obtained was sufficient to establish that the rotor characteristics were similar to the last test and pre-test predictions.

C. Autorotation

Autorotation capability of the tilt rotor was investigated at 60, 80, and 100 knots for several shaft angles. Most of the autorotation data was taken at 458 rpm (600 fps). This is airplane mode cruise rpm. Analysis and simulation tests have shown this to be a more realistic autorotation rpm as opposed to the pre-test selected 565 rpm. A limited amount of testing was at 535 rpm which shows that autorotation capability tends to decrease with increasing rpm. Since pre-test estimates were for 565 rpm, post test comparisons are shown using IFHB75 and C81 calculations at 458 rpm which were made after the test.

Figures VI-10 through VI-12 compare the test data with IFHB75 calculations for 60, 80, and 100 knots. The computed autorotation is shown to be optimistic, i.e. less shaft angle required to autorotate. The differences become larger with increasing airspeed. Maximum thrust correlation between calculated and test is good. These two effects limit the airspeed range for autorotation. Wing loading during autorotation needs to be considered to unload the rotor to keep from stalling the rotor. Maximum thrust of the rotor at 458 rpm is between 4900 and 4400 pounds for 60 and 100 knots respectively.

Figure VI-13 compares the test data with C-81 calculations at 80 knots. The computed autorotation in this case is shown to be slightly conservative. Shaping of the thrust-power variation is closer than computed by the more linear IFHB75 rotor equations. Again the maximum thrust limit comparison is good.

Figure VI-14 is a comparison of fore/aft cyclic control position and lateral flapping. Fore/aft cyclic calculated by IFHB75 is less than that computed by C-81 and the test values. Both methods compute lower lateral flapping than test. This indicates the fore and aft induced velocity distribution to be highly nonlinear. Indications show it to be more so during autorotation than forward flight. This is based on that comparisons made in forward flight have shown better agreement for lateral flapping toward substantiating the distribution used.

Blade loads were low and comparable to calculated as shown in Figure VI-15. The variation of loads with collective pitch and shaft angle show the test values to be relatively constant. The effect of lateral cyclic on blade beam bending moment is shown in Figure VI-16.

Rotor performance parameters of power and lift coefficients during autorotation are presented in Figures VI-17 through VI-19 for 60, 80, and 100 knots respectively. The C_p parameter is used as an indicator of rotor stall. The calculated values from IFHB75 and C-81 are compared with test in Figure VI-18. The C-81 rotor shows better agreement than the IFHB75 rotor. Figure VI-20 summarizes the projected maximum C_L/σ for forward flight and autorotation configurations tested at ± 15 degrees shaft angles from vertical.

Figure VI-21 summarizes the autorotation rate of descent capabilities computed for the XV-15 which includes the contribution of the airframe for a gross weight of 13,000 pounds. The optimum rate of descent was found to be obtained by tilting the nacelles to 95 degrees and positioning the flaps at 40 degrees. Rate of descent can be held to around 2400 fpm if proper aircraft attitude and collective pitch are maintained. These results are different than observed during previous tilt rotor simulation tests for the XV-15. During the simulation tests, autorotation was made with the collective pitch set on the lower limits at -7.5 degrees. This requires the rotor to autorotate on the back side of the thrust/power bucket. Thrust provided by the rotor is lower and in order to trim the aircraft, the wing is operating very near maximum lift. This combination results in higher sink rates. Autorotation test results show that the optimum collective pitch setting for the tilt rotor to be about -5.0 degrees, which allows the rotor to operate on the front side of the thrust/power bucket. This increases the thrust provided by the rotor and reduces the lift required by the airframe.

As shown in the previous figures, the shaft angle required from test was greater than calculated. Autorotation at shaft angles around 105 degrees and with the nacelles at 90 degrees would generally require flying beyond wing stall. Tilting the nacelles to 95 degrees reduces the wing angle of attack and rate of descent. Raising the flaps would tend to stall out the rotor at low rpm or require higher rpm for autorotation resulting in higher sink rates and reduced flare capability. Equations used to estimate the autorotation rate of descent shown in Figure VI-21 and a sample calculation is given below.

Autorotation rates of descent were calculated using the following simplified method to account for the airframe.

$$R/D = V_{FPS} \sin \gamma$$

where

$$\gamma = \tan^{-1} (\text{Drag/Lift})$$

$$\text{Lift} = T_{\text{ROTOR}} \sin \alpha_S + L_{\text{AIRFRAME}}$$

$$\text{Drag} = -T_{\text{ROTOR}} \cos \alpha_S + D_{\text{AIRFRAME}}$$

$$\alpha_S = \alpha_F + i_N$$

Thrust of the rotor is obtained from Figures VI-10 through VI-12 at shaft angles for HP = 0 and HP = -20 (accounting for accessory and transmission drive). Lift and drag of the airframe are obtained from Reference 7.

For $V = 80$ kts, $i_N = 95^\circ$, $\delta_F = 40^\circ$, HP = -20, $\alpha_S = 107^\circ$

$$\text{and } \theta_{\text{TIP}} = -5^\circ$$

$$T_{\text{ROTOR}} = (3450)(2) = 6900 \text{ pounds}$$

$$\alpha_F = 105 - 95 = 10 \text{ deg}$$

$$\text{Lift} = 6900 \sin 107 + 1.32 (21.69)(181)^{(1)} + 1000^{(1)} = 12780$$

$$\text{Drag} = -6900 \cos 107 + .45 (21.69)(181)^{(1)} + 150^{(1)} = 3934$$

$$\therefore \gamma = \tan^{-1} (3934/12780) = 17.1 \text{ degrees}$$

$$R/D = 101.26(80) \sin 17.1 = 2383 \text{ fpm}$$

$$^{(1)} C_{L_{\text{WING}}} @ \alpha_F = 10 \text{ deg} = 1.32$$

$$C_{D_{\text{WING}}} @ \alpha_F = 10 \text{ deg} = .45$$

1000 pounds approximate lift of fuselage and empennage.
 150 pounds approximate drag of fuselage and empennage.

Rate of descent for autorotation was determined for the optimum collective pitch and shaft angle to trim the aircraft at 458 rpm (600 fps) and 13000 pounds. At a specific collective pitch angle, rpm and shaft angle would change for a trim condition. The rates of descent for the collective pitch set on the lower limit ($\theta_{\text{Tip}} = -8.0$ degrees) is also presented. These values may not be the same as the actual aircraft operating at different gross weight, rpm, or collective pitch settings. This is likewise the case for the simulation test results which was at a lower rpm.

25-FT TILT ROTOR
 POWER VS THRUST
 HOVER PERFORMANCE

DR = 240 FT/SEC

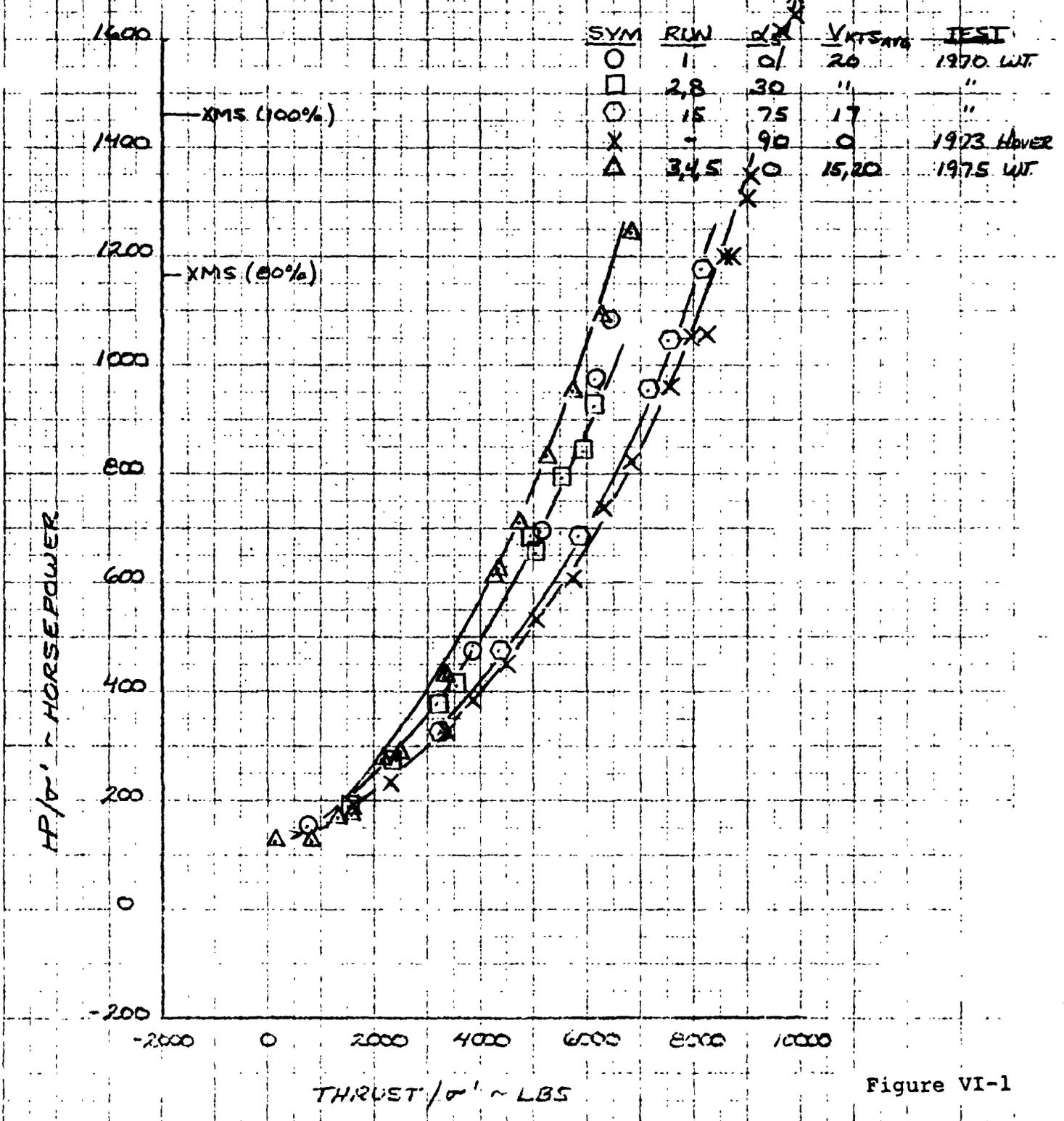


Figure VI-1

BY BLM BIRNZE
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 (1973) (1975)

MODEL
 (BEE)

PAGE
 (BT)

NASA-AMES 44-140-107 TEST 472

**25-FT TILT ROTOR
 HOVER PERFORMANCE**

SYM	Ns	RUN	TEST	VELOCITY
○	0	1	1970 INT TEST	20
□	30	2.5	"	"
○	75	15	"	17
X	90	-	1973 Hover Test	0
△	0	15.5	1975 WFT TEST	15, 20

RR = 240 FT/SEC

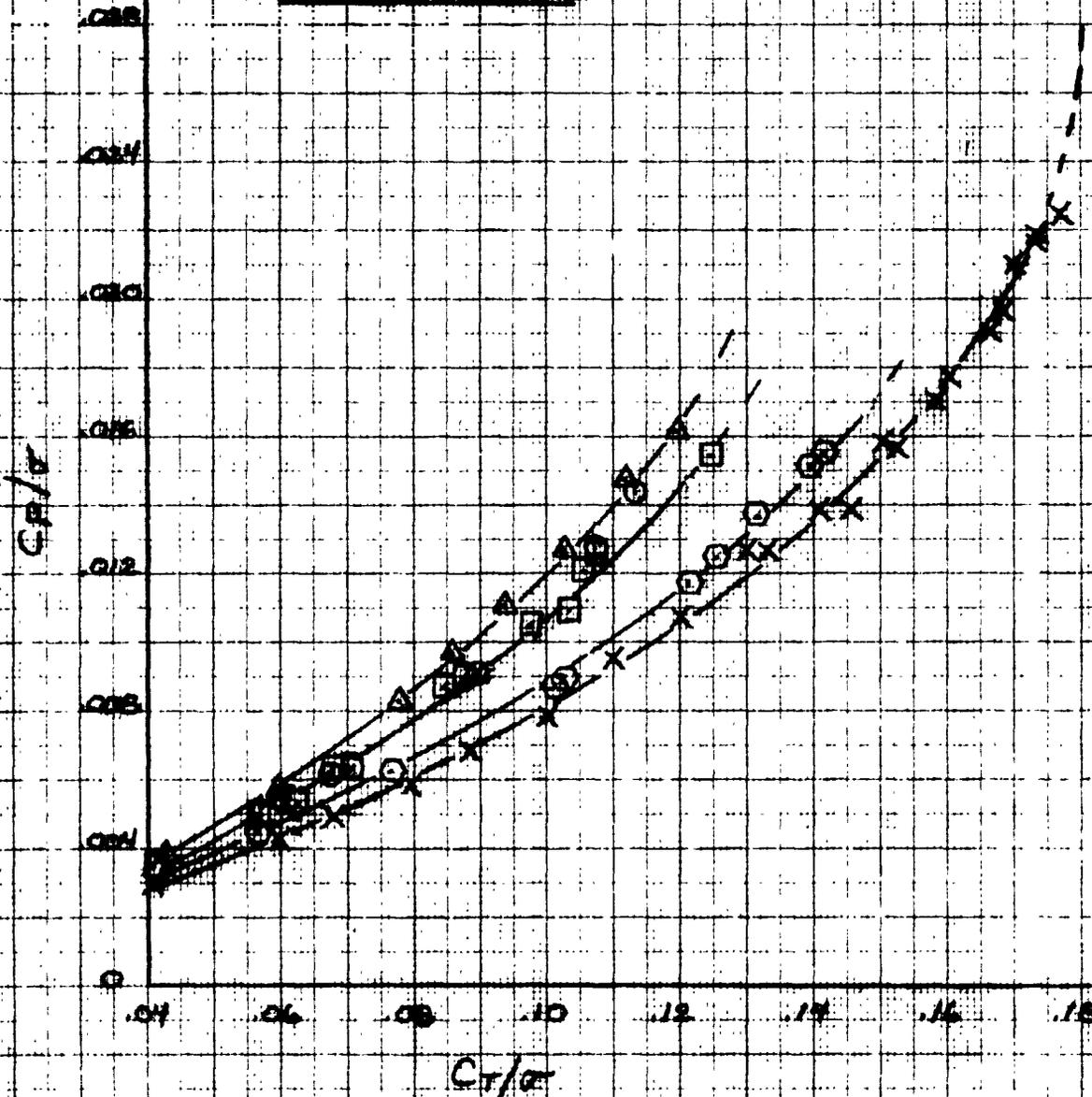


Figure VI-2

B.I.
CHICKREN

RLM 1/15/76

HELICOPTER COMPANY

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HELI

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NASA-AMES 40-X80-WT TEST 472.

25-FT TILT ROTOR POWER VS THRUST HOVER PERFORMANCE

JLR = 740 FT/SEC

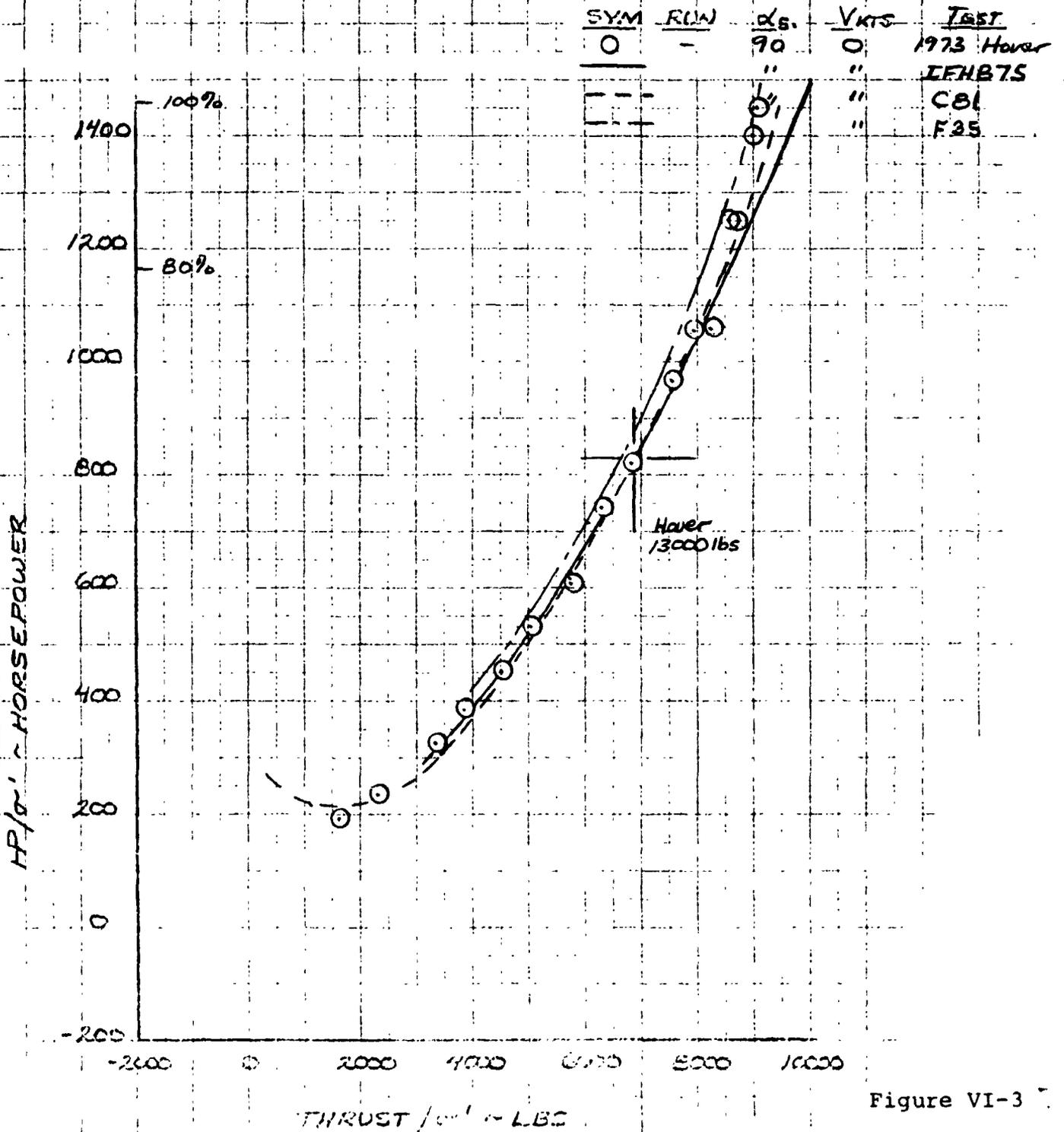


Figure VI-3

BY RLM 11/22/75
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NASA-AMES 40-XFD-67-1172

25-FT. TILT ROTOR THRUST AND POWER VS. Θ_{TIP}

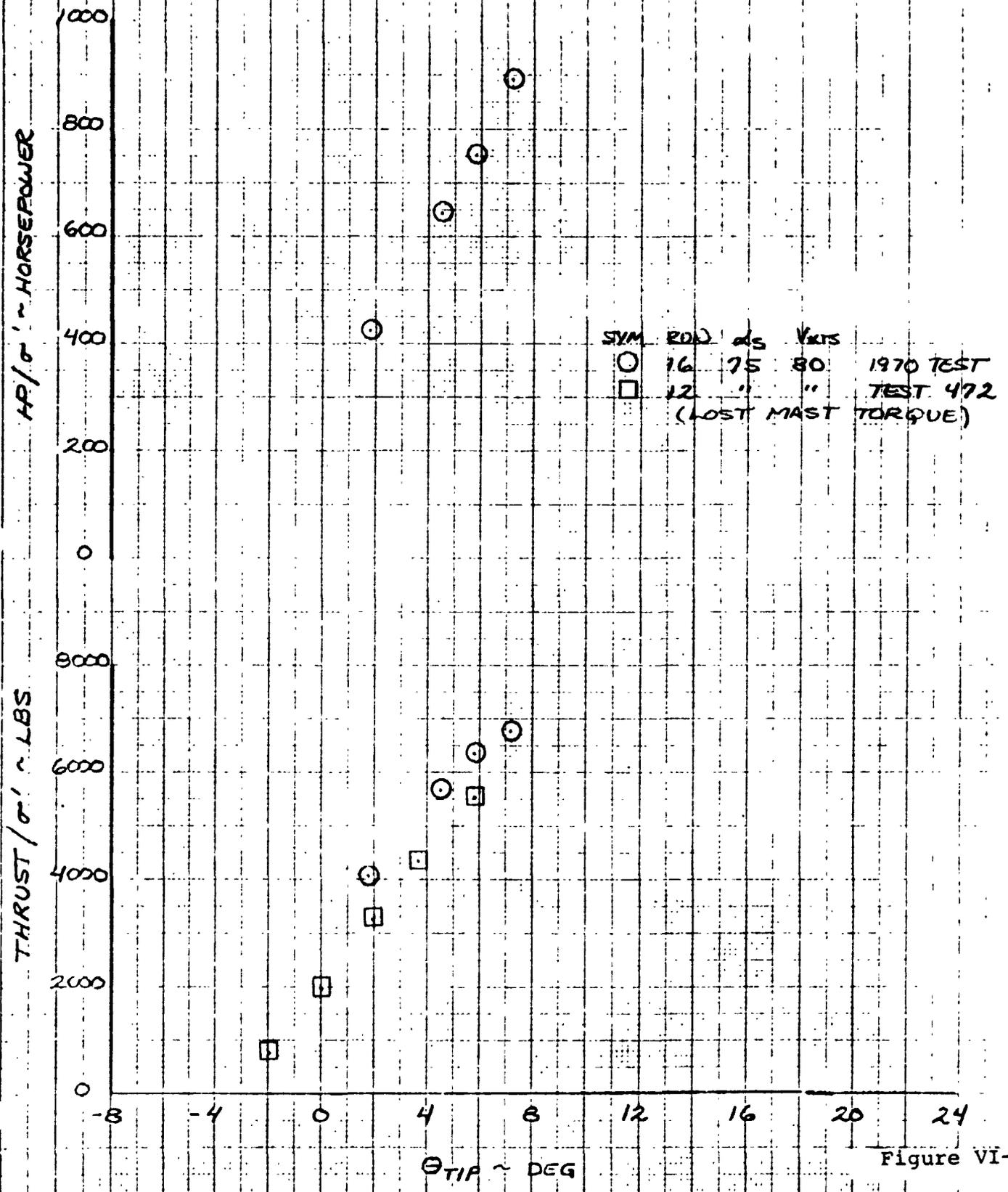


Figure VI-4

BY CHECKED

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DATE

NASA-AMES 40x80-LW TEST 472

25-FT TILT ROTOR POWER VS THRUST

SYM	RUN	α_s	VKTS	TEST
○	14	75	80	1970
□	12	75	80	TEST 472
	(MOST)	(MOST)	(TORQUE)	

HP/σ' ~ HORSEPOWER

1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
-200

-2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

THRUST/σ' ~ LBS

Figure VI-5

BY RLM
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NASA-AMES 40-X80-LWT TEST 172

25-FT. TILT ROTOR H-force AND Y-force vs θ TIP

Y-axis label: Y-force/ σ^2 - LBS

X-axis label: θ TIP

Y-axis label: H-force/ σ^2 - LBS

SYM	RUN	d_s	Y-TIS
○	16	95	80
□	12	"	"

1970 TEST TEST 472

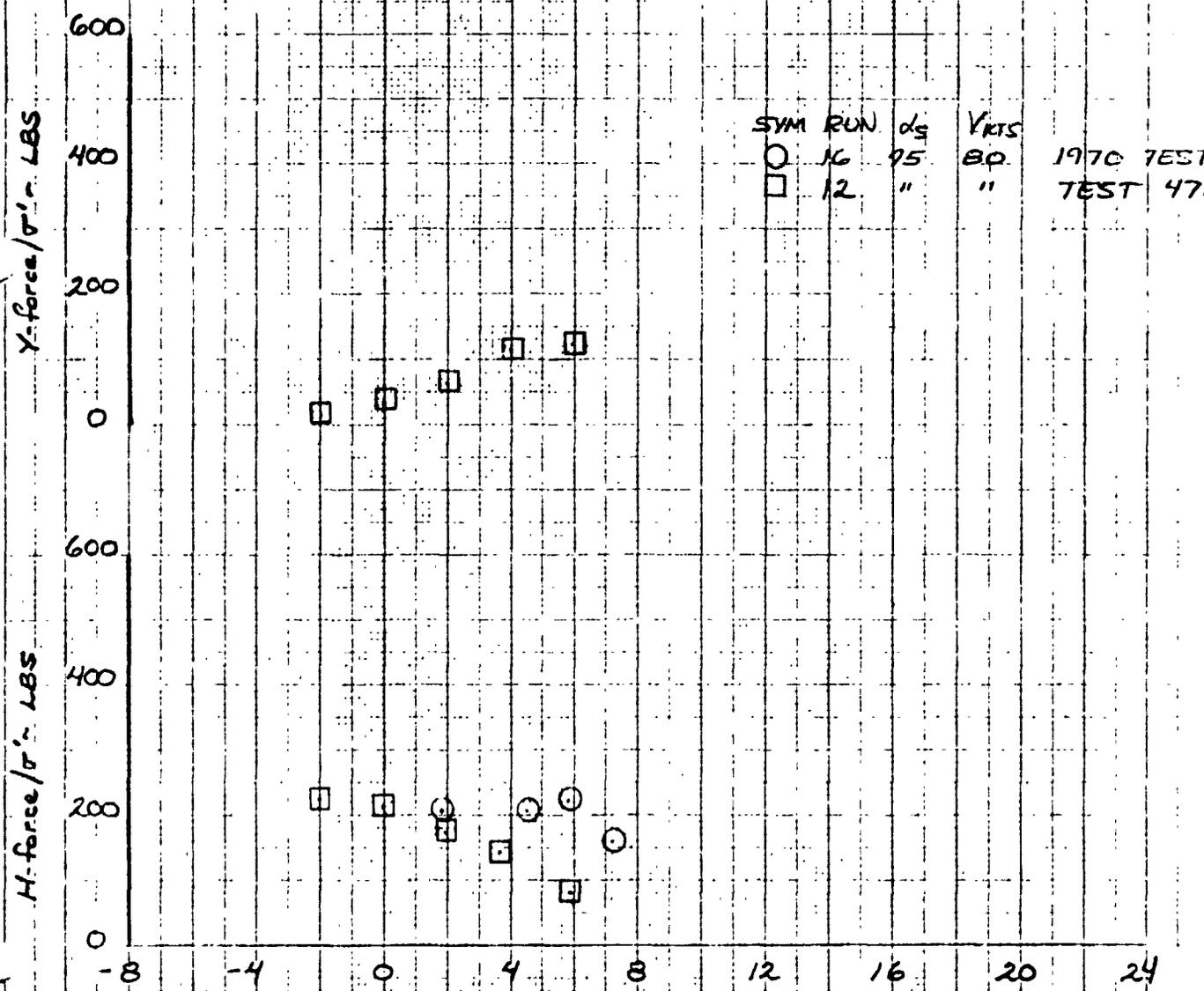


Figure VI-6

BY RLM 11/22/75
 CONF: RLM

MODEL

NASA-AMES 40 X 80-WT TEST 472

25-FT TILT ROTOR
 LIFT VS PROPULSIVE FORCE

SYM	RLW	α_s	VETS	
○	16	75	80	1970 TEST
□	12	"	"	TEST 472

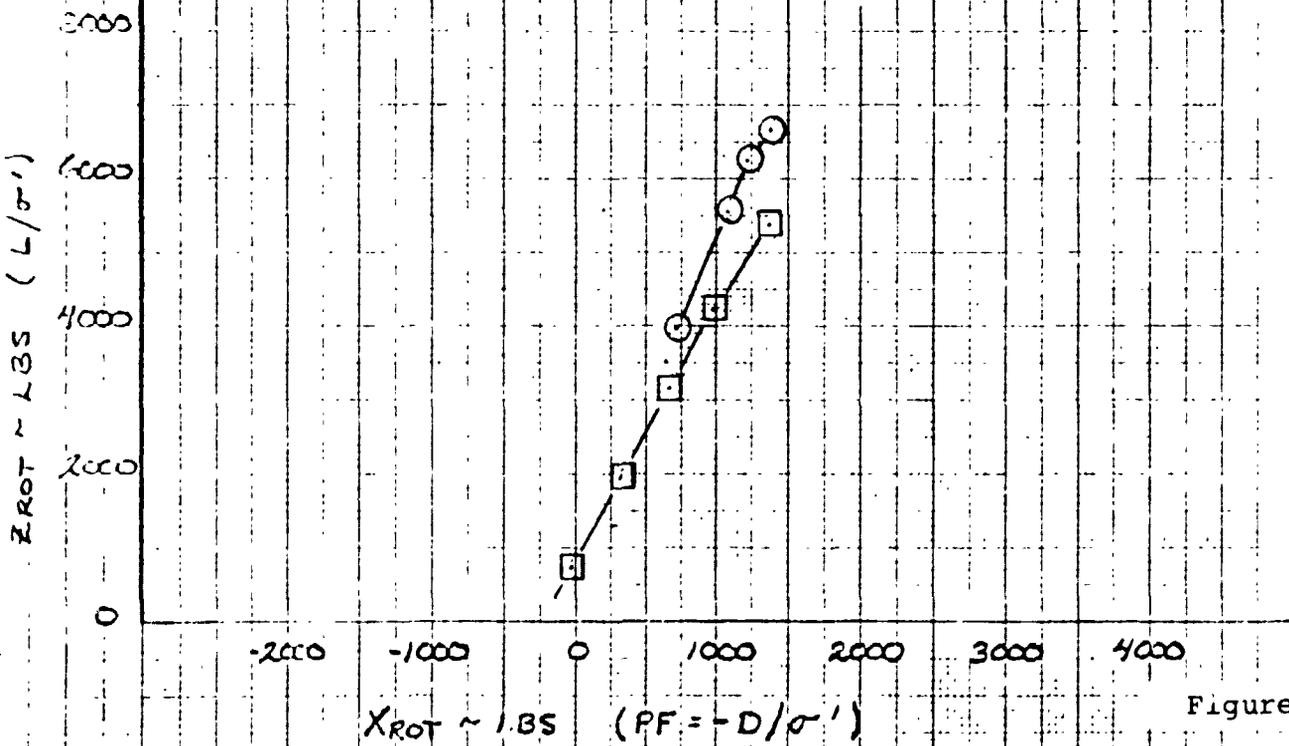


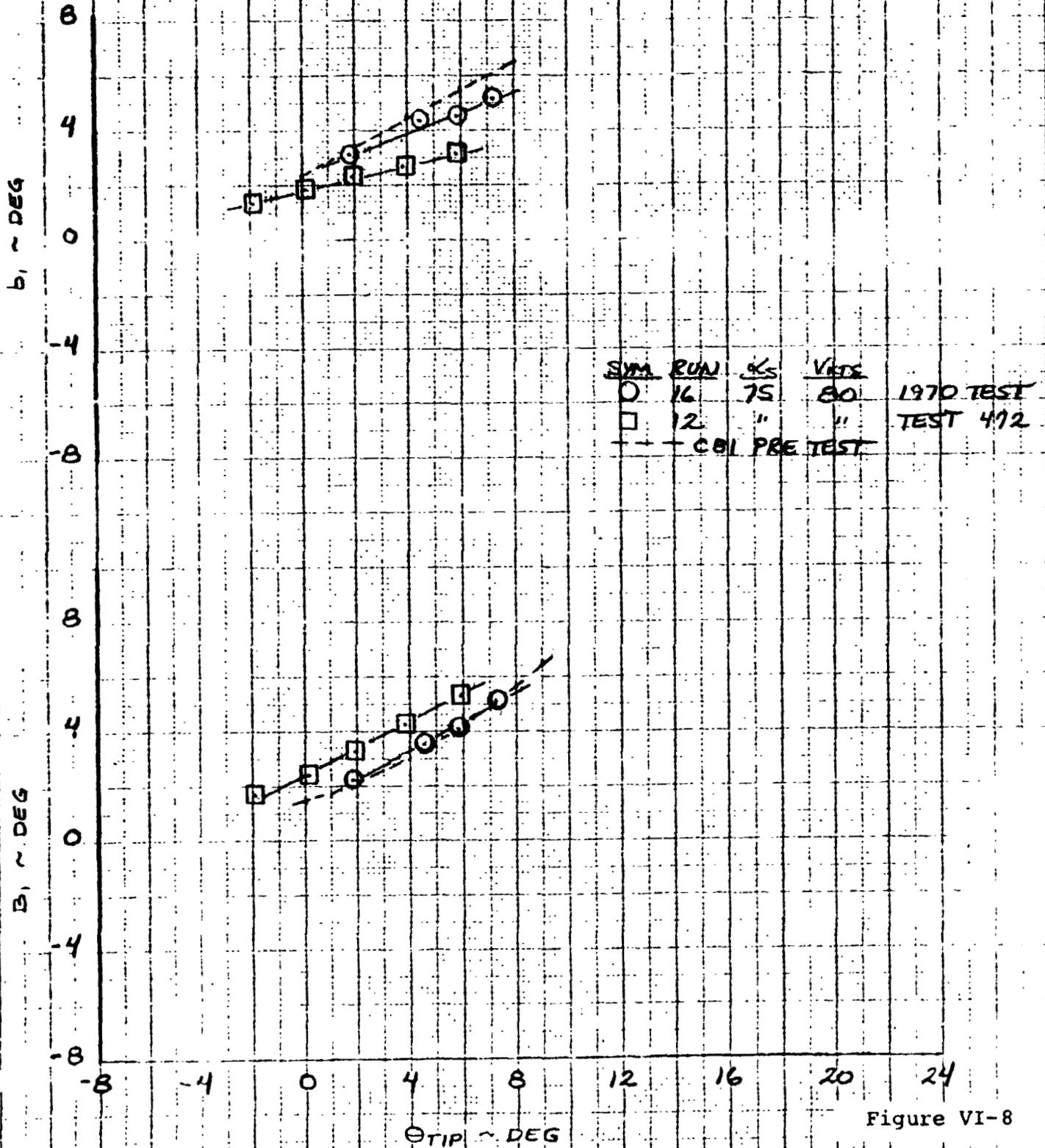
Figure VI-7

BY CHECKED

RUM 1/15/76

NASA-AMES 40-X 80-WT TEST 472

25-FT. TILT ROTOR
F/A CYCLIC AND LATERAL FLAPPING VS Θ_{TIP}
FORWARD FLIGHT
80 KNOTS



SYM	RUN	VS	VTS	TEST
○	16	75	80	1970 TEST
□	12	"	"	TEST 472
- - -				CBI PRE TEST

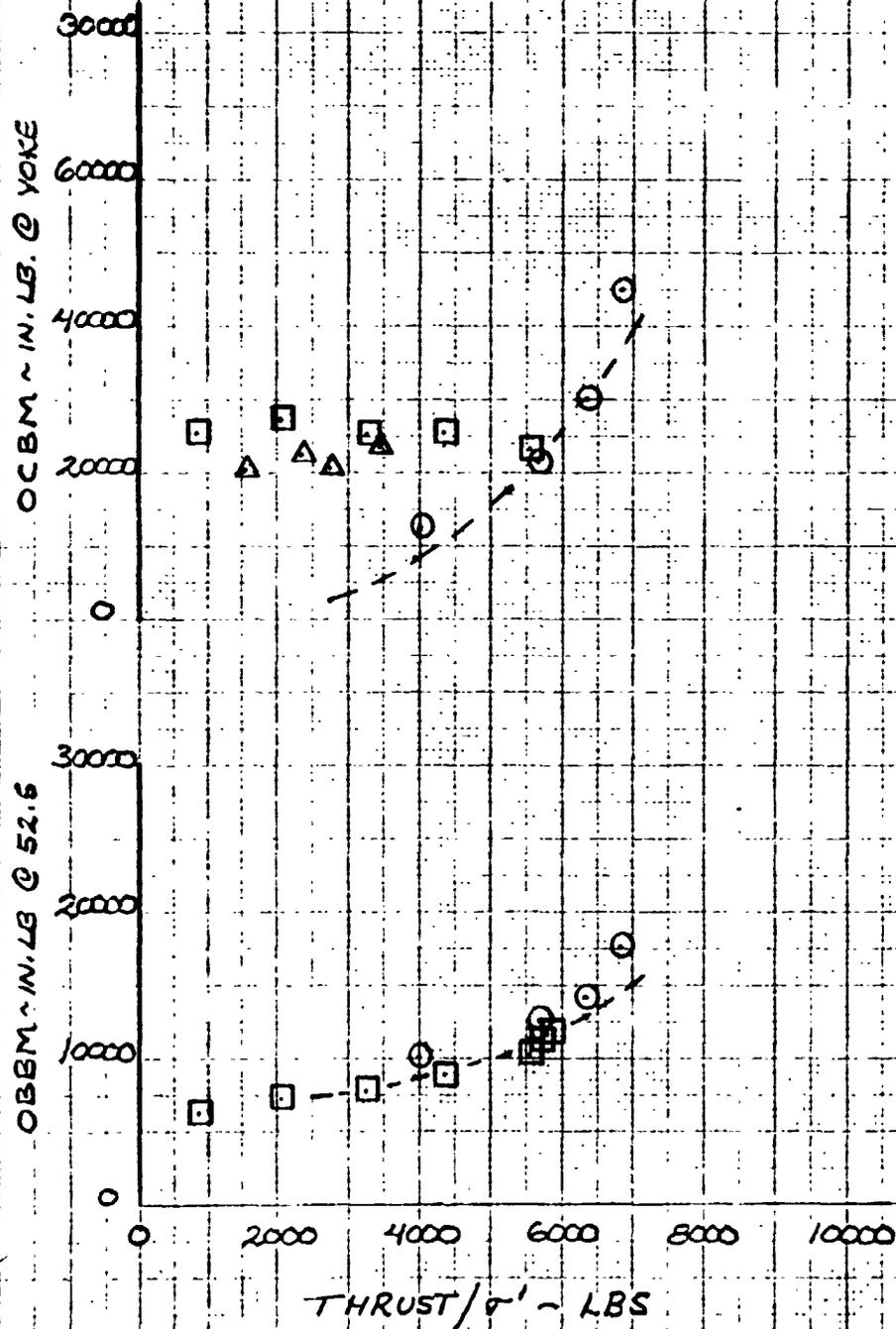
Figure VI-8

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11/15/76

RLM 1/15/76

NASA-AMES 40-XFO-WT TEST 472

25-FT. TILT ROTOR
BLADE BEAM AND CHORD BENDING MOMENTS VS THRUST
FORWARD FLIGHT
80 KTS



SYM	RUN	ds	V KTS	TEST
○	10	75	80	1970 TEST
□	12	75	80	TEST 472
△	8, 10	75	80	" "
--- CBI PRE TEST				

Figure VI-9

BY
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BELL

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AVR-ANET 110-47-75-75

25-FT TILT ROTOR
AUTOROTATION
CONTS
150 RPM (400 FPM)

15 RUN
105 M
110 16
25/175

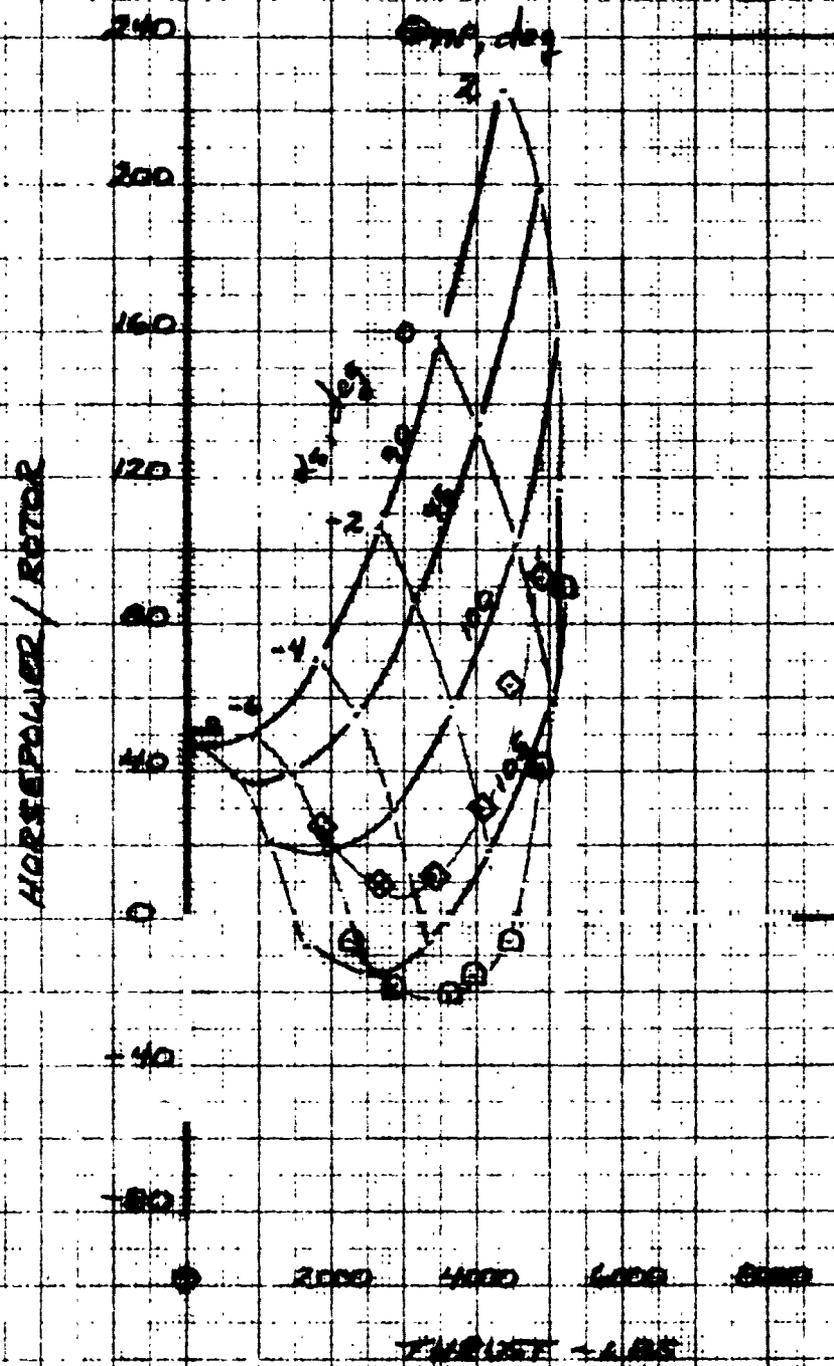


Figure VI-10

BY RJM 12/5/75
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BELL HELICOPTER COMPANY
 401 AIRWAY BLVD. HOUSTON, TEXAS 77060

MODEL _____
 SERIAL _____
 PAGE _____
 OF _____

ALICE-ANNIS 94-780-147 TEST 472

25-FT TILT ROTOR
 AUTOROTATION
 80 KTS
 450 RPM (600 FT)

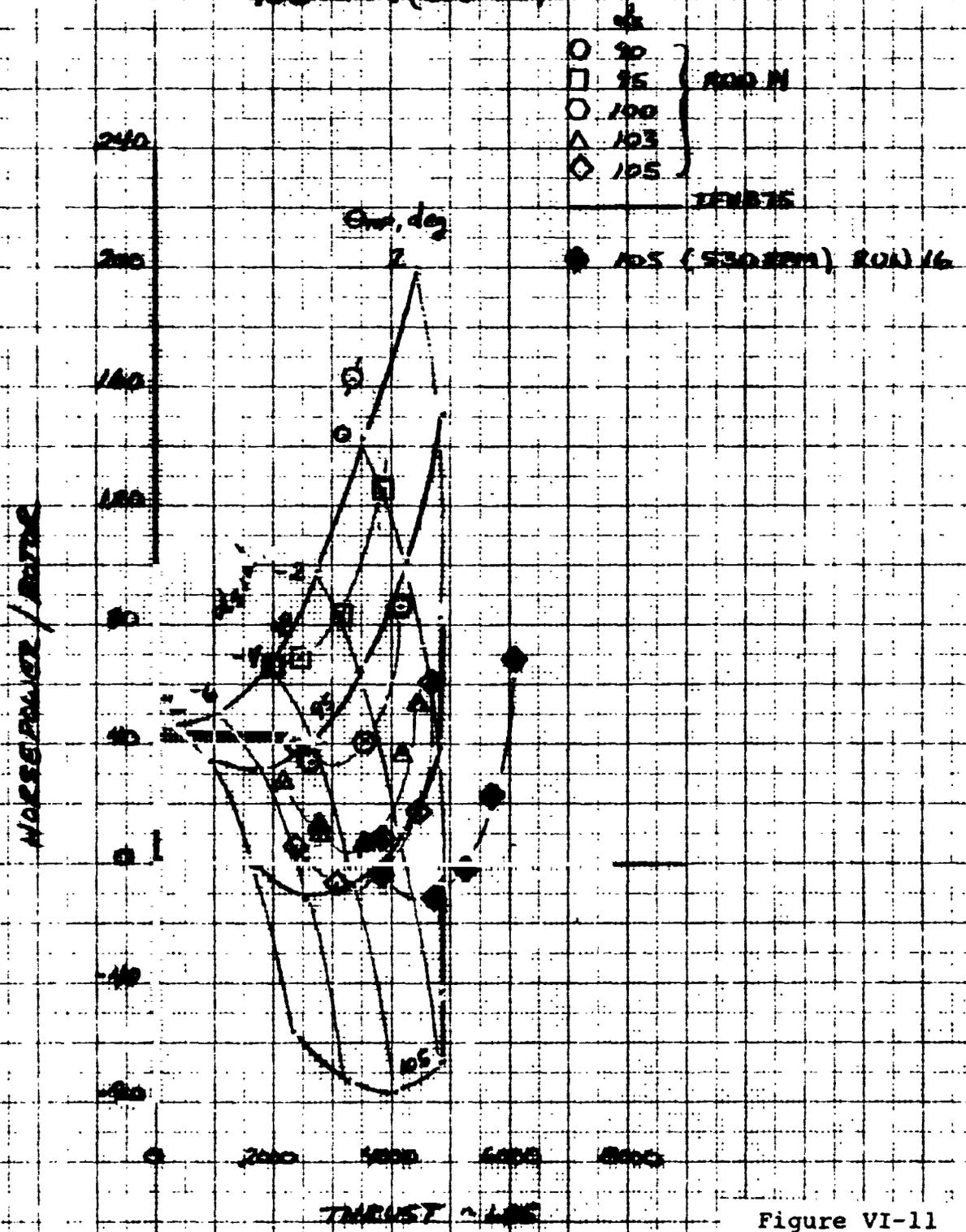


Figure VI-11

BY RLM
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12/5/75

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SERIAL

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OF

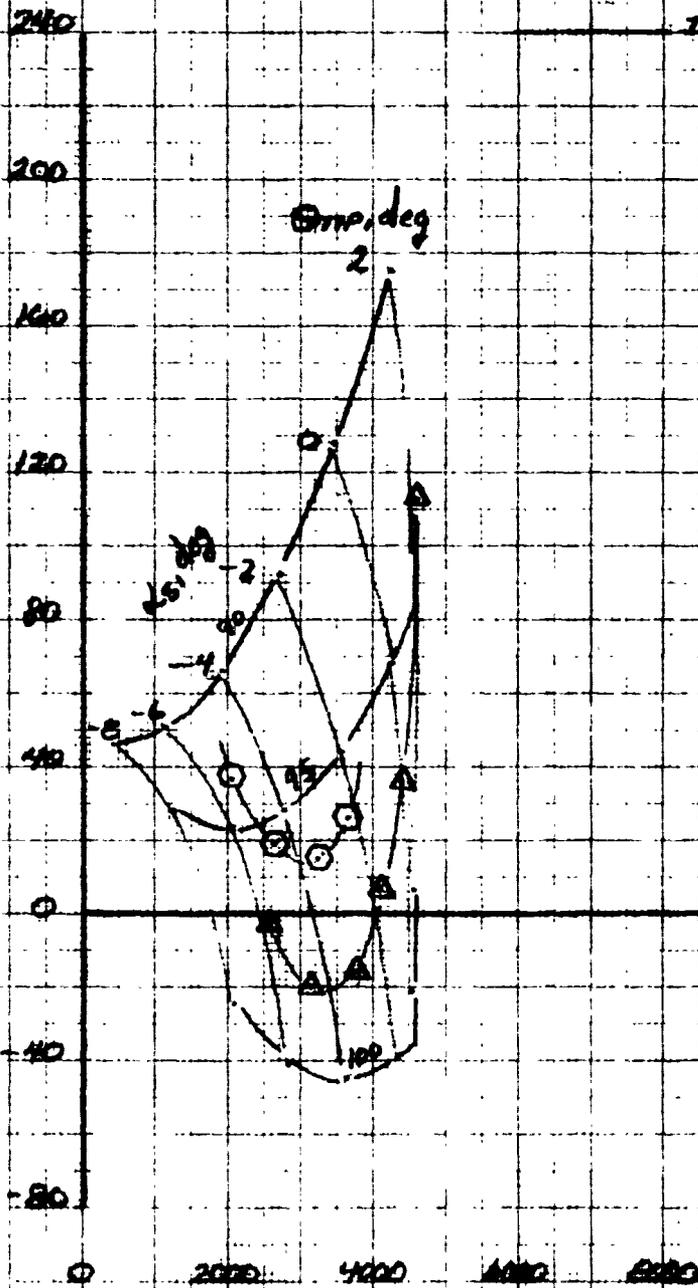
AREA - AMES - 11 - 2 - 20 - 4 - TEST 412

25-FT TILT ROTOR
AUTOROTATION
100 KTS
458 RPM (600 RPS)

2_s RUN
O 100 16
Δ 193 "

TEMP 75

HORSEPOWER / ROTOR



THRUST - LBS

Figure VI-12

BY _____ RUN 1/15/75 MODEL _____ PAGE _____
 CHECKED _____ HELL HELICOPTER COMPANY TEST REPORT NO. 1011 TEST DATE _____
 NASA-AMES 40-Y-80 WT. TEST _____

25-FT TILT ROTOR
 AUTOROTATION
 80 KTS
 450 RPM (600 MPS)

ds RUN
 ◊ 105 H
 C-81

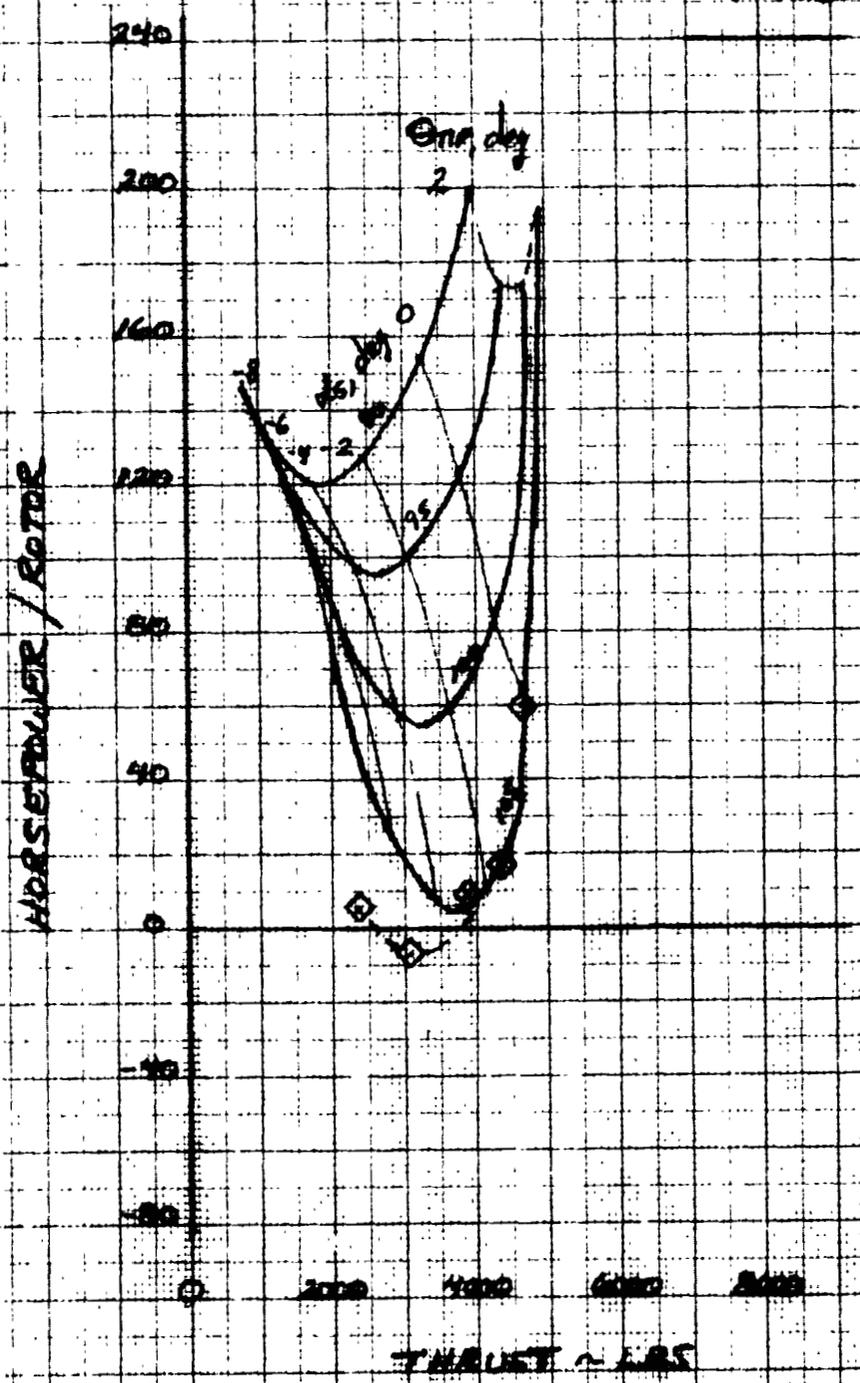


Figure VI-13

BY RAM 1/15/76
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HELICOPTER COMPANY
 MODEL _____
 SERIAL _____

PAGE _____
 RPT _____

MAKER ANGLES 90-105-117-127-137

**25-FT TILT ROTOR
 AUTOROTATION
 80 KTS
 450 RPM (600 FPM)**

IFN875
 C-21

○	$\alpha_s = 90$ deg	RUN 14	pt 2
□	$= 95$	"	3-7
○	$= 100$	"	8-11
△	$= 105$	"	18-22

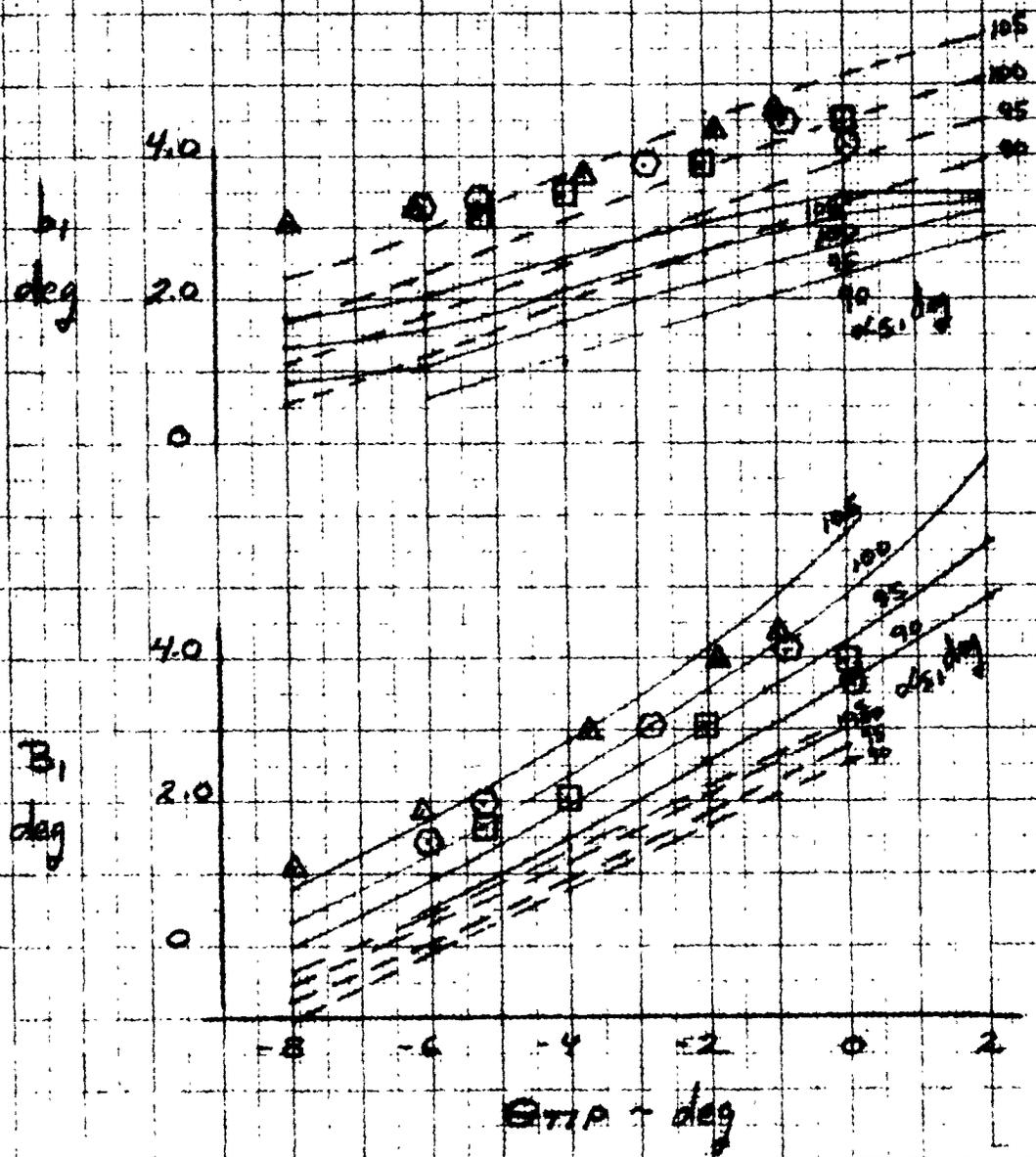


Figure VI-14

BY RJM 1/15/76
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BELL HELICOPTER COMPANY
 AIRCRAFT DIVISION

MODEL _____ PAGE _____
 SERIAL _____

ALASKA RANGE 50-Y-00-WF TEST 1002

**25-ET TILT ROTOR
 AUTOROTATION
 80 KTS
 450 RPM (600 FRS)**

C-81	α_s	RUN IN	PI 2
○	90	"	3-7
□	85	"	8-11
○	100	"	18-22
△	105	"	

OSCILLATORY MOMENT ~ 400 LB
 BLADE BEAM BENDING ~ 87% 52.5

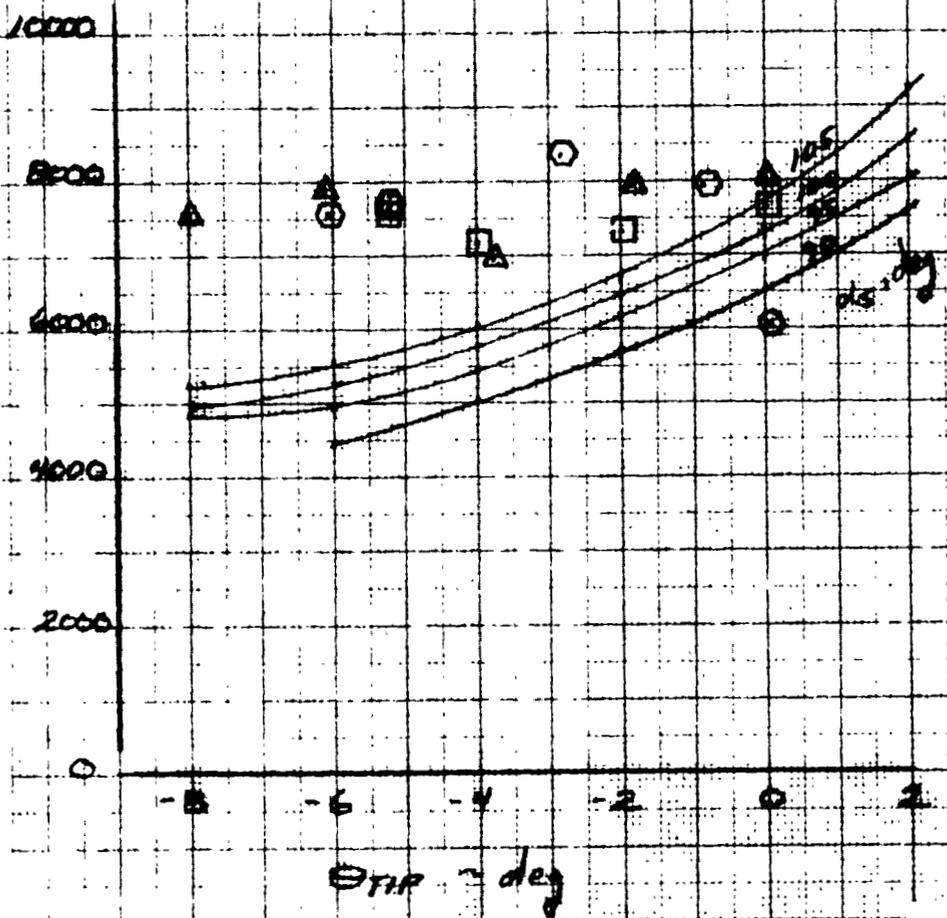


Figure VI-15

BY RJM 3/20/76
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MODEL _____ PAGE _____
 H211 _____ HPT _____

NASA AMES 40-X-80 INT TEST 472

25-FT TILT ROTOR
 AUTOROTATION
 60 KTS
 458 RPM (600 FRS)

	<u>RE</u>	<u>RUN</u>	<u>A₁</u>	<u>RT</u>
○	110	16	0	14-21
□	"	"	-4	12-27

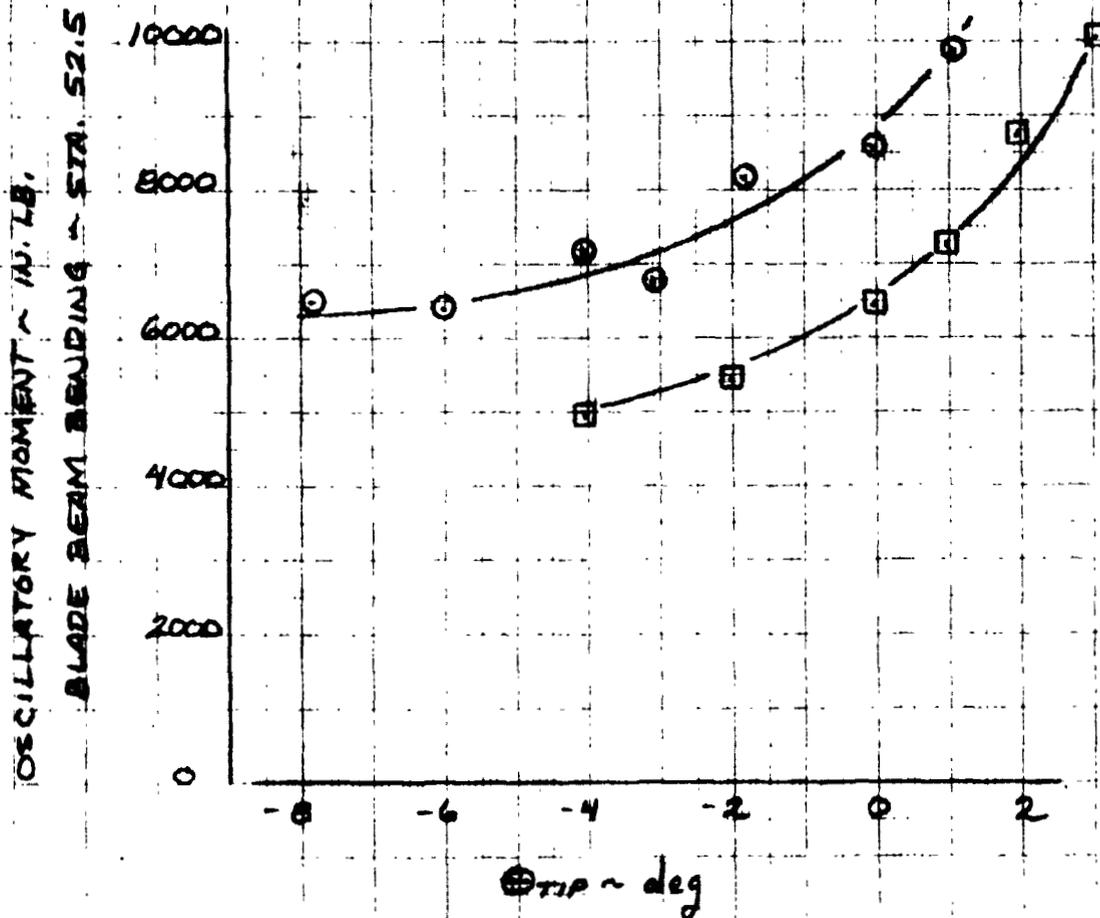


Figure VI-16

25-FT TILT ROTOR
 AUTOROTATION
 60 KTS
 458 RPM (600 FPM)

Symbol	α_s	Run
◇	105	14
○	110	16 ($A_s=0$)
X	110	16 ($A_s=-4$)

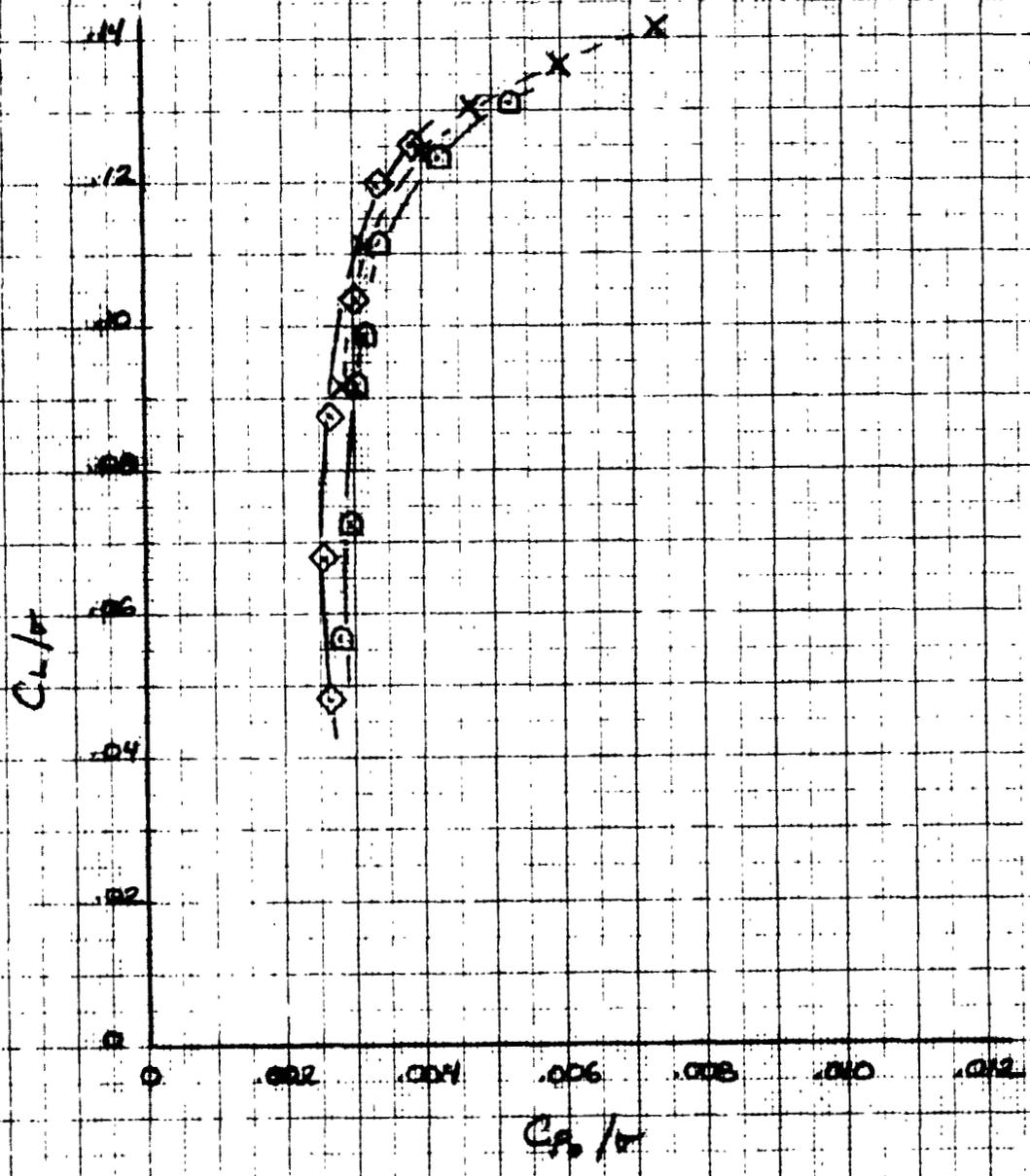


Figure VI-17

BY ELM 1/27/76
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HELICOPTER COMPANY
FBI OFFICE, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MODEL
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**25-FT TILT ROTOR
AUTOROTATION
50 KTS
458 RPM (600 FPM)**

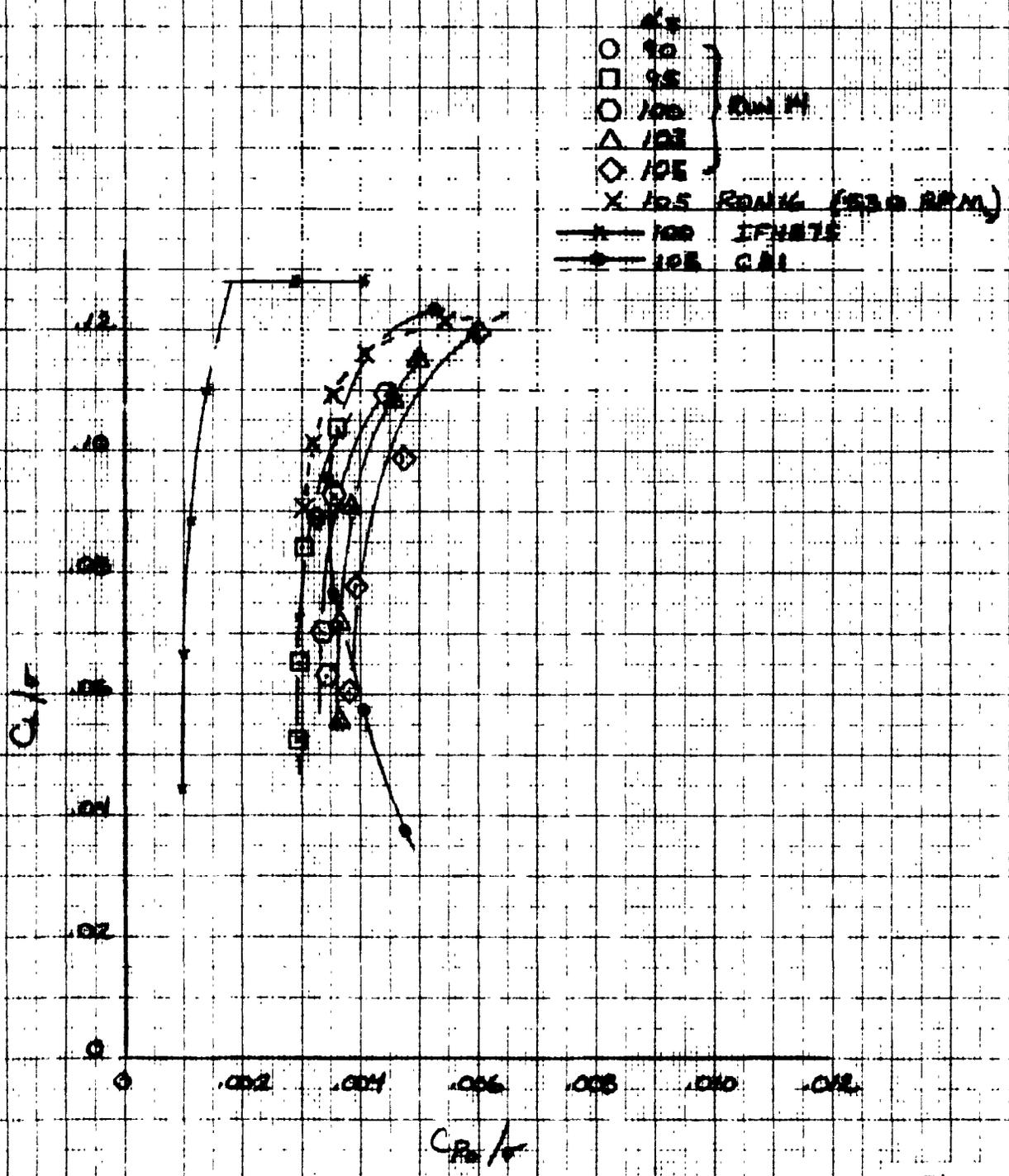


Figure VI-19

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BELL HELICOPTER COMPANY
PAUL BUELL, JR. (A) ...

MODEL
BELL

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25-FT TILT ROTOR
AUTOROTATION
100 KTS
450 RPM (600 FPM)

α_s RUN
O 100 16
A 103 "

FOY

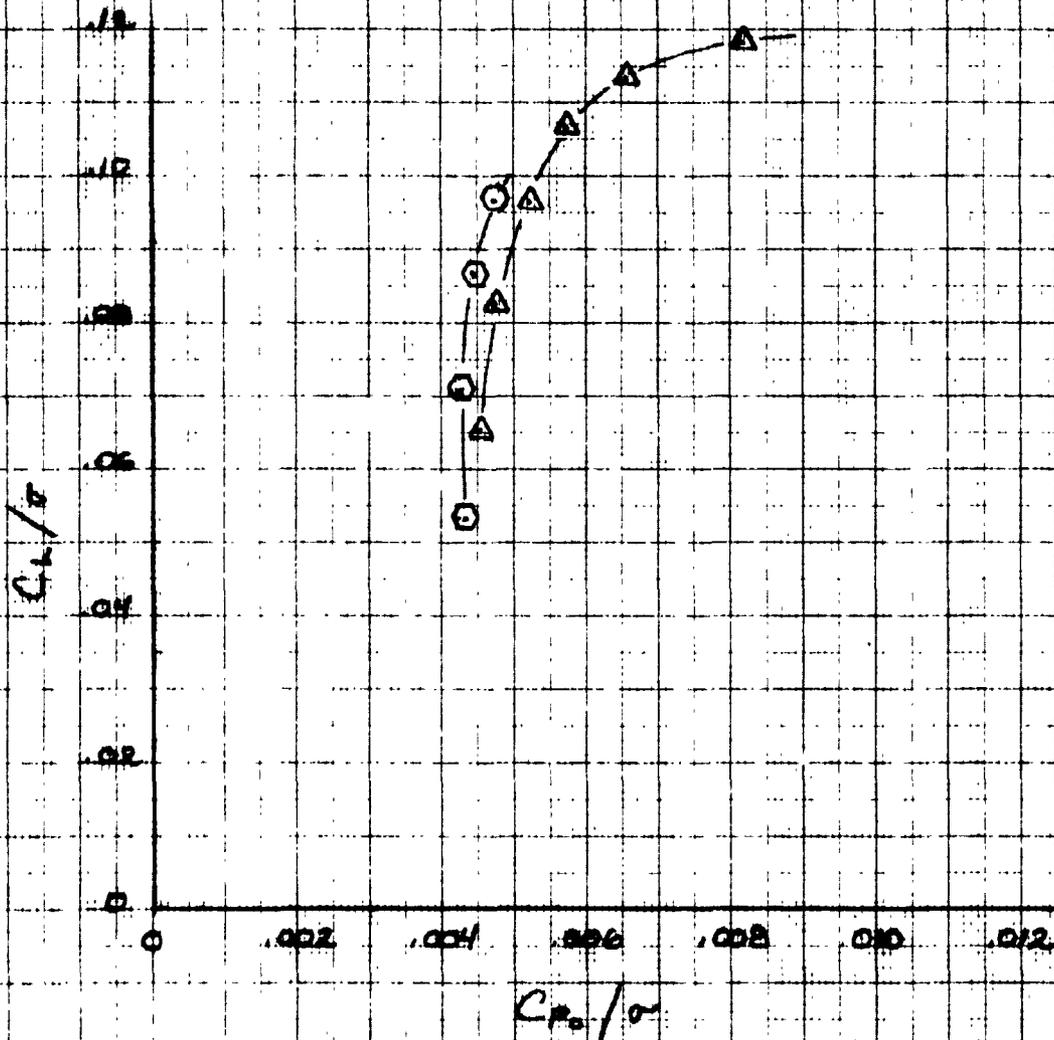
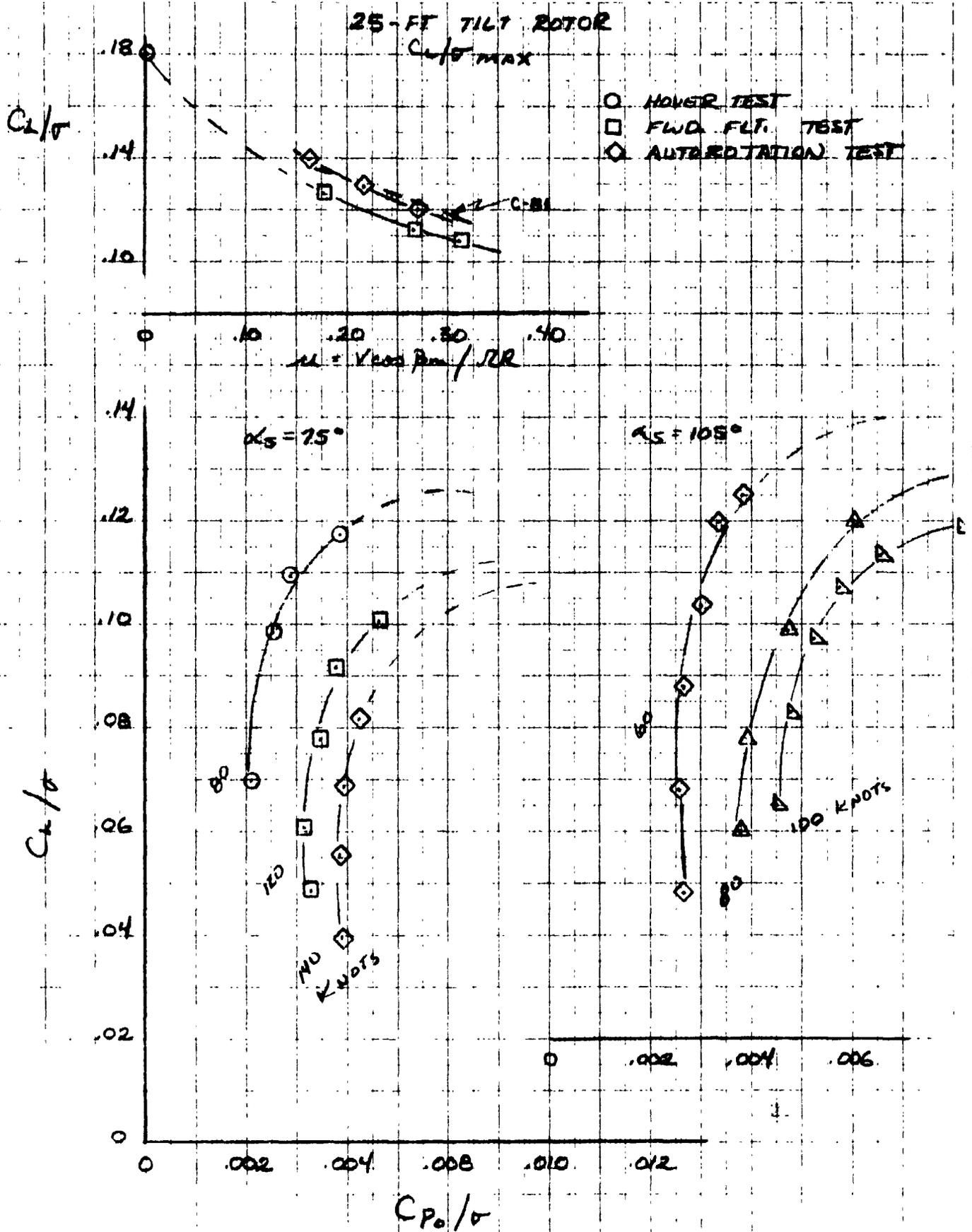


Figure VI-19



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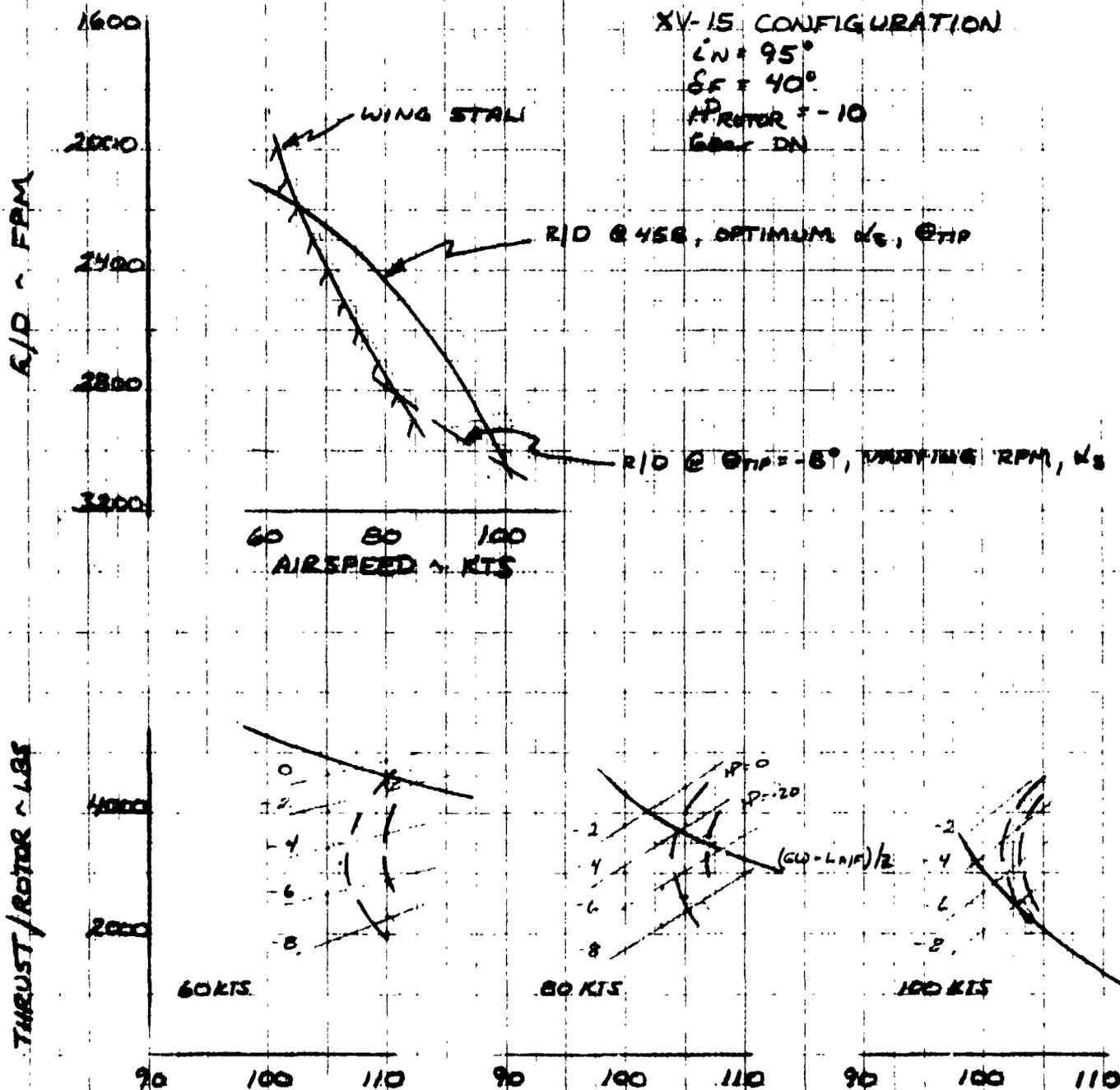
RLM 2/26/76

BELL HELICOPTER COMPANY
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MODEL
HELL

PAGE
RPT

25-FT TILT ROTOR AUTOROTATION



$$\alpha_s = \alpha_F + \alpha_N, \text{ deg}$$

Figure VI-21

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although all test objectives were not accomplished, autorotation capability of the tilt rotor was confirmed. Autorotation capability was shown for variations in airspeed and rpm. Limited analysis indicates that the autorotation rates of descent of the XV-15 will be similar to predicted and that demonstrated during the tilt rotor simulation tests, but the shaft angles required would be approximately 5 degrees greater than pretest predictions. Use of lateral cyclic to reduce lateral flapping and blade loads was demonstrated. Rotor characteristics were similar to predicted, but indications are refinements need to be made to the drag representation in the rotor math models at low collective pitch settings before additional analysis is made. It is recommended that the rotor math model for the tilt rotor simulation be improved to better represent the tilt rotor autorotation characteristics for analysis of the optimum autorotation configuration, i.e. nacelle incidence, flap setting, rpm, collective setting, and airspeed.

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3. Marr, Roger, "Test Plan for a 25-Foot Tilt Rotor Test in the ARC 40- by 80-Foot Wind Tunnel," 6 May 1975.
4. Johnson, Wayne, "Shake Test of a Propeller Test Rig in the 40- by 80-Foot Wind Tunnel," November 1975.
5. Johnson, Wayne and Biggers, James C., "Shake Test of Rotor Test Apparatus in the 40- by 80-Foot Wind Tunnel," NASA TMX-62,418, February 1975.
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7. Marr, Roger, V/STOL Tilt Rotor Study - Volume V - A Mathematical Model for Real Time Flight Simulation of the Bell Model 301 Tilt Rotor Research Aircraft, BHC Report 301-099-001, NASA Contractor Report CR 114614, April 13, 1973, Revision F.

Run Schedule
 25-ft Tilt Rotor - Wind Tunnel Test No. 472
 NASA-Ames 40-51 Tunnel

Run No.	Point No.	YKTS	ds deg	QZP deg	B1 deg	A1 deg	Rrot rpm	Thrust lbs	Qmax in-lb	8853	BC53	PLINK	Comments	Date	Time (P.M.)
1	1	0	0	3	0	0	130						Test of Balance (Start 11:11 stop 11:36) Checkout control console	11/12	7:25
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	350						Track 4 Balance (Start 10:38 stop 20:30)	11/13	7:14
3	1, 2, 3	0, 15, 15	0, 0, 0	0, -2, -4	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	565	203 133 730					Track 4 Balance - Collective Sweep (Start 19:06 stop 19:37) 4-1 instr: (8853, BC53, PIA Accel, M ₂ , a ₁) Track 1 Balance ok	11/14	7:31
4	1, 2	0	0	0	0	0	565						Hover - Collective Sweep (Start 19:14 stop 19:45) 1st instr: (LM9, PLINK)	11/14	7:15
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	0, 15, 15, 25, 25	0, 0, 0, 0, 0	0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10	0, 0, 0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0, 0, 0	565	2716 3324 4124 4207 5341 5215 6277 6711 7122					Hover - Axial Flow (Start 22:17 stop 22:45) 8853 indicating 2x production test instr: (BC53) PIA on console not indicating connectivity	11/17	7:28
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	565						Inst Checkout Start 11:07 stop 14:20	11/18	1:03
7	1, 2, 3, 4	0, 23, 23	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	565						4x 1/4 rpm Check (Start 22:17 stop 22:27 2x 25-90) (Start 22:30 stop 23:13 2x 25) Block loads high checked shaft angle Tracks 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	11/18	7:12
8	1, 2	80	75	0	3.0	0	565	2362 3478		1400 15000	26000 24000	220	Check run with 1970 Test (Start 16:40 stop 17:01) Block loads structural log, high by 10 Checkout (Start 16:55 stop 17:00)	11/17	7:30
9	1	0	75	0	0	0	565						Block loads structural log, high by 10 Checkout (Start 16:55 stop 17:00)	11/18	7:05
10	1, 2	80	75	0	3.0 4.5 6.5	0	565	1550 1762 2472	25000 36000 45000	6000 8000 9500	15000 15000 16500	160 160	Check run with 1970 Test (Start 16:22 stop 16:55) Collective PIA... rotor control out P/A Hopping, 1st accel, 1970 auto	11/19	7:33

Run Schedule

25-ft Tilt Rotor - Wind Turbine Test No. 472

NASA-Ames 40-67 10-11 Tunnels

5 of 4

Run No	Point No	Yaws deg	Pitch deg	Roll deg	A1 deg	A2 deg	A3 deg	A4 deg	Rate rpm	HP HRS	Thrust lbs	Qmax in-lb	BS53 in-lb	BC53 in-lb	PLNK lb	Comments	Date	Time (G.M.S.)
15	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3990	3500	8000	10000	80			
	2	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4200	3500	8000	11500	120	11.7		
	3	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4820	3500	8000	9500	80	Rotor now shift to 1.5" pitch lead 10.5" increased slightly		
	4	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3550	3500	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	5	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	1912	3500	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	6	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	1430	3500	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	7	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	1000	3500	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	8	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	565	3500	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	9	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2025	3500	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	10	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3153	2020	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	11	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	1650	2020	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	12	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3757	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	13	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4240	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	14	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4335	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	15	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	16	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	17	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	18	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	19	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	20	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	21	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4270	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	22	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	23	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	24	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	25	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	26	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	27	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	28	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	29	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4270	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	30	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4335	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	31	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	32	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	33	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	34	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	35	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	36	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	37	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4270	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	38	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4335	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	39	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	40	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	41	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	42	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	43	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	44	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	45	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4270	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	46	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4335	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	47	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	48	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	49	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	50	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	51	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	52	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	53	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4270	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	54	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4335	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	55	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	56	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	57	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	58	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	59	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	60	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	61	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4270	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	62	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4335	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	63	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	64	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	65	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	66	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	67	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	68	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	69	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4270	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	70	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4335	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	71	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3330	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	72	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2640	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	73	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	2100	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	74	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3200	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	75	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	3650	1650	8000	8000	80	11/22	11.5	
	76	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	29.3	4050	1650	8000					

Run Schedule

25-ft Tilt Rotor - Wind Tunnel Test 472

4 of 4

Run No	Point No	Vcrs	αs deg	β deg	γ deg	δ deg	ψ deg	rpm	Thrust lbs	Quar in-lb	BBS3 in-lb	BCS3 in-lb	PRNK lb	Comments	Date	Time (hr:min)
17	1	0	90	0	0	0	0	530	4000	30000	1500	3000	16		11/27	46
	2	45	"	0	0	0	"	"	5200	50000	3000	3500				
	3	40	55	3.0	3.0	3.0	"	"	4950	40000	3000	15000				
	4	40	"	3.5	3.5	3.5	"	"	5000	50000	3000	17000				
	5	40	"	4.0	4.0	4.0	"	"	4970	40000	3000	14000				
	6	40	80	4.0	4.0	4.0	"	"	4700	40000	3000	11000				
	7	40	75	4.5	4.5	4.5	"	"	3980	40000	3000	9500				
	8	40	"	5.0	5.0	5.0	"	"	2800	20000	3000	5000				
	9	40	"	5.5	5.5	5.5	"	"	2400	20000	3000	4000				
	10	40	"	6.0	6.0	6.0	"	"	2050	20000	3000	3000				

EQIT

Total pts: 128

Total Time (Rotor On): 11:26 hrs

Total Time (Rotor Off): 165 hrs

% Utilization: 6.9%

General Flight Level
Flight Test Application
(Start 23:00 - 23:45)

1/4 Tilt in incubator out

TEST INSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS

Several instrumentation problems were encountered during the 25-foot powered test at NASA-Ames 40- by 80-Foot Wind Tunnel during November 1975. It was felt that a discussion of these problems and possible ways that they can be avoided on future tests be included in this report. Table A-2 summarizes the problems encountered during the test. These problems generally fall into six (6) categories as follows:

I. Centrifugal Force on Connectors

Connectors were placed in the rotating system to expedite any test part replacement. As the test was run, the centrifugal force on their mass caused strain on the wire, and eventually caused wire failure. When the cause of these failures became evident, the connectors were removed and the wires were spliced together. In the future, connectors will be used only at location where they can be bonded (rotor blades, hub, etc.) or tied securely and taped (pitch links, cyclic tubes, etc.).

II. Centrifugal Force on Wire Loops

Since the slip ring wires must be routed out of the hub assembly to the top of the collective head, a loop of wires was formed. This loop was necessary due to the motion of the collective head with respect to the hub assembly as blade pitch was increased and decreased. Centrifugal force on this loop caused broken wires on several occasions due to fatigue. One solution for this problem would be to route a strain relief wire along with the bundle to take this strain away from the signal wires. A program to test the effects of centrifugal force might need to be initiated to determine proper strain relief techniques on wires. Another possible solution to this problem could be a redesign of the collective head (like the XV-15 flight hardware). This would allow the use of the flight test slip ring assembly and would eliminate the loop completely as the wires would be routed inside the collective tube to the slip ring.

The slip ring would be mounted on the top of the collective head, not below the swashplate as it was during this model test.

III. Motion Between Model and Cowling

A new drive motor stand was used for this test. Between the motor stand and the outer cowling existed a possible ± 2.5 inches

of motion. To provide mechanical clearances, the front 6 inches were trimmed from the outer cowling. For ease of access, the instrumentation J-boxes were mounted on the cowling, not on the model. The vibration levels on this outer cowling were very high and the wind turbulence inside the cowling (with the forward portion cut off) was also high. The model-to-cowling motion, the cowling vibration and the wind turbulence each contributed to cause many broken wires due to fatigue. Possible solutions to these problems are: mounting of the J-boxes on the model where a more stable mount can be made; making a better nose cowling to reduce wind turbulence inside the nose cowling; improved cable routing and better securing techniques to control cable motion (eliminating fatigue points); larger gage wire for better fatigue characteristics.

IV. Slip Ring Wire Routing

The slip ring system for this model has been a source of trouble during all tests on which it has been used. The slip ring itself is not the problem. The problem is the means by which the wires must be routed from the slip ring to the rotating system. All 52 wires must pass through two $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes after being fanned through the teeth of the mast splines. This is necessary since the wires must pass under the nonrotating section (hub spring) of the rotor assembly. Due to this design, there is no solution to this problem except those solutions discussed earlier (use of flight slip ring with redesign of collective head; strain relief wires).

V. Short Calibration Steps

During the checkout of the instrumentation following installation in the tunnel, two channels were found to have short calibration steps. The short calibration steps caused the loads data to be incorrect at these two locations. After much checking, by both NASA and BHT personnel, the problem was found to be two pins shorted in one of the NASA connectors under the tunnel floor. This short had not shown up in previous tests because of the six wire system that the NASA tunnel uses. For this test a common power supply was used due to the limited amount of rings in the slip ring. Once the short was cleared, a check calibration of the system, using known weights at a given station, proved the data to be correct.

VI. Random 60 Hz Noise

During the entire test, the rotating channels were plagued by random 60 Hz noise. Many checks and many attempts were made to find the source and a cure for the problem, but none was found. It is now thought that the interface of the common bridge voltage for the rotating channels with the tunnel signal conditioning was the sole or major cause of the problem. For any future tests using this common bridge voltage, a test setup should be made to allow inserting dummy bridges into the system at various points to determine where the noise is being inserted into the system. When the location of entry of the noise is found, the cause should be easily found.

FAILURE SUMMARY
25FT TILT ROTOR - (KAWA) TILT TEST No. 472
URR/AMES 40-41-80 FT TOWER

Run No.	Date	Reason for Shutdown	Cause/Characteristic Action	Additional Remarks
1	11-13-75	Completed Test of Balance Check.		Post-Run: Same as previous tests.
2	11-13-75	Control Acceleration Check indicates 20% G, DRILLING INDICATED 20-25% G's.	INDICATED NUMBER ON CONTROL CHECK SHEET TO CORROBORATE & VERIFY RESULTS TO THE OPERATOR.	
3	11-14-75	Last wiring (i.e. CMC 8 51.5, 1A wire, 1101 9, 51A Power).		Check wiring, 1A wire and 1101 9 wires. After Run 25 FT Cause for 25 FT Run.
4	11-14-75	1101 9 control gear was running in reverse. G/B low on 1101 9 flow.		1101 9 flow rate not correct.
5	11-14-75	25 FT on control 2500 RPM. DRILLING INDICATED 20% G. THIS VALUE. 25 FT WAS NOT INDICATING ON CONTROL.		Control 25 FT was running. After 25 FT Run. After 25 FT Run. After 25 FT Run.
6	11-15-75	25 FT was high on 1101 9. 25 FT was high on 1101 9. 25 FT was high on 1101 9.		
7	11-15-75	Rotating instrument upon command failed.	Rotating instrument was not correct.	
8	11-17-75	25 FT was low on 1101 9. 25 FT was low on 1101 9.	Rotating instrument was not correct.	25 FT was low on 1101 9. 25 FT was low on 1101 9.
9	11-18-75	25 FT was high on 1101 9. 25 FT was high on 1101 9.		25 FT was high on 1101 9. 25 FT was high on 1101 9.
10	11-19-75	25 FT was high on 1101 9. 25 FT was high on 1101 9.	3 reason were found to 1101 9. Control.	Control 25 FT was high on 1101 9. 25 FT was high on 1101 9.

FAILURE SUMMARY
2.5-FT TILT ROTOR - VIBRATION TEST NO. 472
11-11-58 40-81-80 FT. POWER

Run No	Date	Reason for Shutdown	Cause/Corrective Action	Remaining Remarks
11	11-21-58	To Shift Tangle Balance Nets		
12	11-21-58	1st & 2nd CW, 1st 11 L Balance Gears Failed. Collecting Armature Failed to Function	Spoken words in collecting head. Repair call to Coll. Director way down	
13	11-21-58	All rotating elements now rechecked with other 50s on 1st CW & control was normal 50s interference	After Run, Lat. Flange not was found on turbine room. Arranging steam was washed out.	
14	11-21-58	Last Year 81 L CW 100 TRACES 50s INTERFERENCE CAUSE STOP	Adjusting Pipes to 80% 50w 100w - Trace	
15	11-21-58	Tangle, Collector 4070 not satisfactory		
16	11-21-58	Shut down for annual 2-8 11/11 on running		
17	11-21-58	1st & 2nd Armatures failed to operate.		

HSDS - MEAN/PEAK TO PEAK DATA
 40 - by 80 - ft ARDC Wind Tunnel Test 472

Run No.	Point No.	BB53 (2)	YOKEC (13)	MASTQ (19)	PLINK (20)	LATSP (26)	LOWSP (27)	THETA (31)	AIS (32)	BIS (33)
4	1	371	2834	35485	-	.14	1.4	-.13	0	0
	2	383	2542	35278	-	0	1.33	-.13	0	0
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	421	1267	20882	-	-.05	1.40	-4.04	0	0
	5	707	5045	50239	-	0	1.09	2.06	0	0
	6	749	5917	69280	-	.21	.97	4.24	0	0
5	1	390	2664	-	-	.09	2.57	-.06	0	.01
	2	421	3885	-	-	.13	2.09	2.07	0	.01
	3	459	5189	-	-	.13	1.91	4.33	0	.01
	4	552	6361	-	-	.03	1.92	5.24	0	.01
	5	563	8001	-	-	.09	2.09	6.35	0	.01
	6	1032	6417	-	-	-.30	1.94	7.24	0	.01
	7	635	6430	-	-	-.22	2.15	8.50	0	.01
	8	1084	4968	-	-	-.26	1.69	9.30	0	.01
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	4560	22710	33563	144.7	2.18	.20	-.72	0	3.27
	2	4811	23456	47624	138.3	2.72	.11	1.25	0	3.86
10	1	4811	20489	28637	123.3	1.54	-.11	-.11	0	2.55
	2	5341	20630	40361	106.1	1.76	.37	2.06	0	4.00
11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HSDS - MEAN/PEAK TO PEAK DATA
 40 by 80-ft ARDC Wind Tunnel Test 472

Run No.	Point No.	BB53 (2)	YOKEC (13)	MASTQ (19)	PLINK (20)	LATSP (26)	LONSP (27)	THETA (31)	AIS (32)	BIS (33)
12	1	7185	27175	110,777	144	1.87	.40	.04	0	2.41
	2	6157	25305	-	131	1.37	.64	-1.97	0	1.69
	3	7665	25104	-	136	2.24	.45	1.97	0	3.27
	4	8942	25235	-	131	2.65	.74	3.81	0	4.22
	5	10289	23935	-	141	3.15	.59	5.91	0	5.29
	6	11269	-	-	98	.22	.69	5.90	2.63	5.29
	7	11740	-	-	183	5.50	.82	5.91	2.28	5.31
	8									
13	1	1001	8789	27870	-	.20	.13	-.07	0	0
	2	1381	8442	40057	-	.37	.20	1.96	0	0
	3	1381	6384	54845	-	.25	.35	3.98	0	0
	4	1309	5738	71230	-	.25	.31	5.95	0	0
	5	915	11284	71817	-	.53	-1.89	6.02	0	-1.99
	6	3082	24777	69892	-	-	-3.24	6.02	0	-3.01
	7	-	-	64628	-	-1.6	-.11	6.02	-1.10	0
	8									

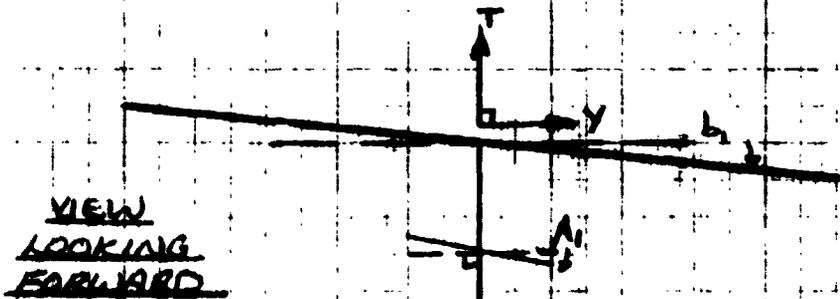
HSDS - MEAN/PEAK TO PEAK DATA
40 by 80 ft ARDC Wind Tunnel Test 472

Run No.	Point No	BB53 (2)	YOKEC (13)	MASTQ (19)	PLINK (20)	LATSP (26)	LOWSP (27)	THETA (31)	AIS (32)	BIS (33)
14	1	1398	-	20579	20.3	.44	.70	.15	0	4.26
	2	6072	-	22147	106.0	4.14	-.07	.13	0	3.63
	3	6654	-	11209	66.	3.29	.02	-2.01	0	3.01
	4	7345	-	11259	76.5	3.88	.10	-2.07	0	3.01
	5	7365	-	16984	140.4	4.45	.04	-.02	0	3.94
	6	7182	-	9404	80.5	3.43	.12	-4.0	0	2.08
	7	7553	-	8853	61.6	3.11	.35	-5.25	0	1.66
	8	7644	-	4564	67.3	3.34	.32	-5.26	0	1.99
	9	8383	-	5375	64.3	3.88	.26	-2.85	0	3.05
	10	7927	-	11668	112.5	4.45	.36	-.88	0	4.09
	11	7526	-	5384	64.9	3.21	.06	-6.06	0	1.45
	12	7984	-	1835	65.4	3.30	.41	-6.06	0	1.80
	13	7850	-	1202	74.0	3.35	.30	-6.06	0	1.75
	14	7431	-	3640	67.1	2.97	.36	-7.85	0	.95
	15	8215	-	872	78.4	3.77	.46	-3.82	0	2.77
	16	7961	-	5017	124.2	4.29	.34	-1.87	0	3.79
	17	8690	-	7242	109.9	4.56	.34	-1.08	0	4.12
	18	7571	-	707	70.3	3.05	.30	-7.96	0	1.02
	19	7832	-	-933	72.3	3.29	.37	-6.12	0	1.85
	20	6972	-	1255	123.8	3.71	.25	-3.72	0	2.94
	21	7974	-	2302	108.5	4.32	.37	-1.88	0	3.94
	22	8014	-	8128	151.3	4.61	.16	-1.00	0	4.23
	23	5562	-	3207	43.3	3.20	.29	-7.84	0	.72
	24	5873	-	1157	57.4	3.61	.40	-5.26	0	1.28
	25	6199	-	1469	61.1	4.00	.41	-3.81	0	1.95
	26	6881	-	4057	78.4	4.41	.42	-1.98	0	2.48
	27	7313	-	6770	88.8	4.98	.51	.12	0	3.37
	28	7966	-	12400	132.3	5.37	.37	1.05	0	3.80
	29	6214	-	8090	76.9	4.24	.40	-1.97	0	2.57

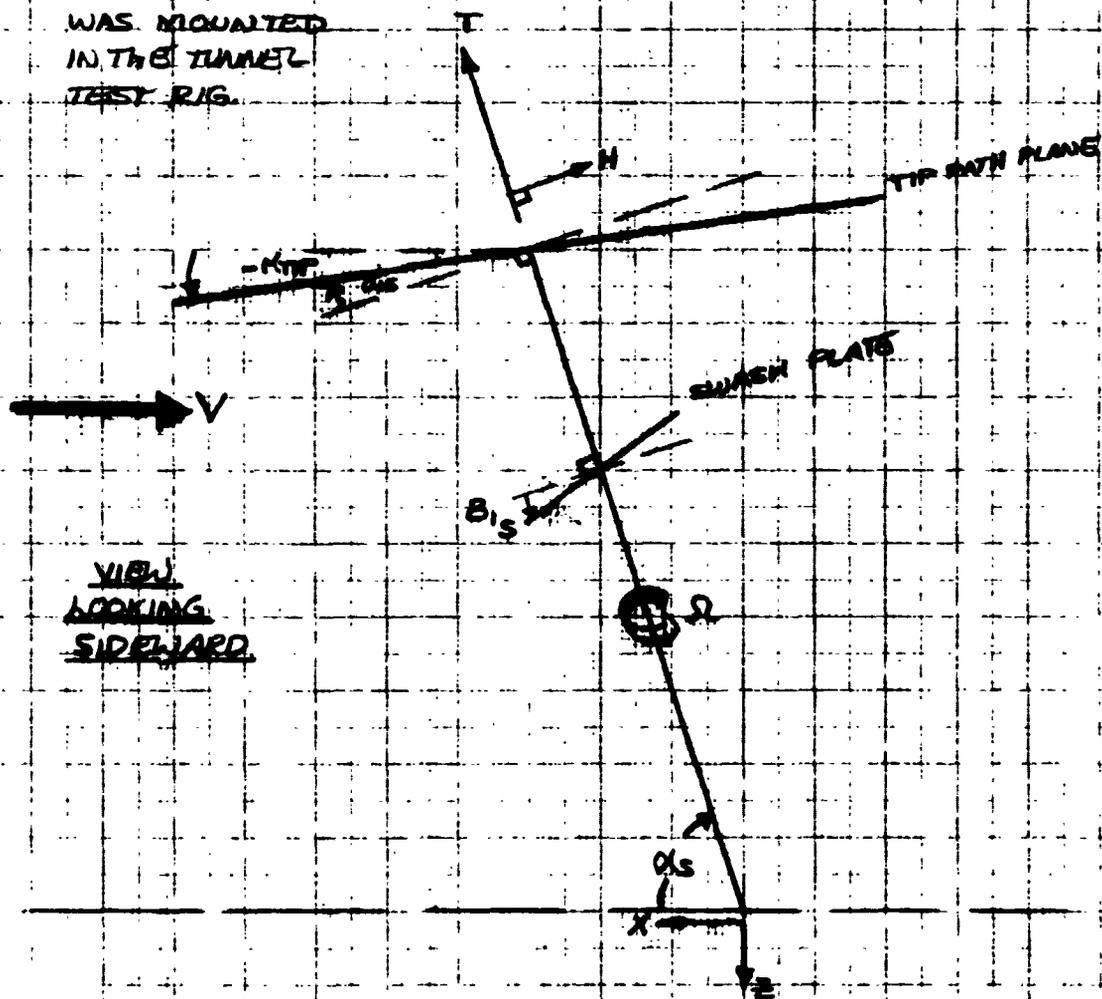
HSDS - MEAN/PEAK TO PEAK DATA
40.67 80-ft ARDC Wind Tunnel Test 472

Run No	Point No.	BB53 (2)	YOKEC (13)	MISTQ (19)	PLINK (20)	LATSP (26)	LONSP (27)	THETA (31)	AIS (32)	BIS (33)
16	1	1893	-	24149	-	.78	.37	-.02	0.	0.
	2	7464	-	19906	-	3.75	.56	.0	0.	4.38
	3	10465	-	3552	-	3.59	.34	-2.92	0	4.00
	4	10401	-	2018	-	3.32	.40	-4.06	0	3.35
	5	9984	-	2597	-	2.86	.56	-5.98	0	2.29
	6	9512	-	4978	-	2.48	.72	-7.93	0	1.27
	7	9755	-	-706	-	2.78	.48	-7.93	0	1.57
	8	10071	-	-2648	-	3.04	.40	-5.94	0	2.58
	9	10457	-	-2108	-	3.43	.60	-4.05	0	3.75
	10	11125	-	738	-	3.81	.77	-3.02	0	4.57
	11	11645	-	4855	-	4.30	.18	-2.03	0	4.97
	12	11678	-	14962	-	4.71	.25	-.93	0	5.82
	13	6640	-	-2848	-	3.96	.43	-3.98	0	1.61
	14	6474	-	-2631	-	3.49	.73	-6.04	0	1.19
	15	6517	-	1074	-	3.35	.57	-7.87	0	.51
	16	6778	-	1156	-	4.14	.57	-3.10	0	1.91
	17	8137	-	1398	-	4.55	.43	-1.85	0	2.23
	18	8538	-	5509	-	5.12	.54	-.04	0	3.05
	19	9860	-	12060	-	5.61	.43	1.09	0	3.62
	20	7145	-	-4741	-	3.88	.49	-4.03	0	1.61
	21	4986	-	-4462	-	-.60	.48	-4.04	4.03	1.61
	22	5451	-	-1950	-	-.10	.58	-2.05	4.03	2.15
	23	6446	-	2939	-	.65	.38	.04	4.03	2.71
	24	7257	-	8158	-	1.11	.43	.99	4.03	3.31
	25	8774	-	16590	-	1.69	.50	1.97	4.03	4.16
	26	10041	-	26435	-	2.19	.20	3.04	4.03	4.66
	27	8974	-	-4528	-	3.43	.52	-4.12	0	2.57
	28	8399	-	-1355	-	3.36	.57	-4.14	0	2.05
	29	9072	-	-474	-	3.17	.61	-5.96	0	1.41
	30	1036	-	-290	-	3.81	.45	-2.96	0	2.41
	31	9547	-	2529	-	4.04	.54	-1.95	0	2.93
	32	9879	-	7986	-	4.41	.67	-.98	0	3.44
	33	11999	-	19624	-	4.76	.43	-.01	0	4.10
	34									
17	1	1651	-	29986	-	.45	.05	-.03	0	2.57
	2	1595	-	49127	-	.30	.06	0	0	0
	3	10080	-	47823	-	5.72	.55	2.94	0	2.96
	4	9947	-	48845	-	5.10	.49	2.95	0	2.70
	5	11309	-	54498	-	4.65	.31	2.95	0	3.76
	6	11870	-	45903	-	4.06	.41	2.97	0	4.67
	7	9985	-	44741	-	3.45	.52	2.97	0	4.32
	8	7712	-	44910	-	2.97	.21	2.96	0	3.67
	9	8767	-	36215	-	2.59	.67	1.94	0	3.18
	10									

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR



NOTE: ROTOR SHOWN IN
CONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT
ATTITUDE AND NOT AS IT
WAS MOUNTED
IN THE TUNNEL
TEST RIG.



VIEW
LOOKING
SIDELWARD

ANGLE AND FORCE CONVENTION

TEST #73 RUN 3 STATIC 0 01/15/76 00.30.07
 STATIC COEFFICIENTS USED
 ZERO POINT HEAD IN COUNTS
 FL+ RL+ 0
 8549. 2704. 15208. 0 593. 7070. 9243. 9197. 0. 57. 0. 0.00 0.00 0.00 30.02
 AAI # 0' 891 # 0' RPM # 233. ULC # 2.

UNCORRECTED DATA																
BALANCE AXIS																
PT	VOR	ALF. S	MT	THETA	CLR	CT/S	CT	CMY/S	LIFT/S	THRUST/S	PITCH, U	TEMP F	MP/S	FE	LIFT	OMAG
AV	ATOP	ALF. C	VRTS	A1	CLR	CH/S	CP	CTPROP	DRAG/S	MFORCE/S	YAW, U	RMOR	EFF	Q PSF	THRUST	MFOR
OR	AXUL	VSND	RPM	B1	CVR	CPO/S	CP/S	CPPROP	SINE/S	POWER/S	ROLL, U					
1	0.0	0.0	655	0.0	0.0009	0.3862	0.0340	0.0044	5.	2174.	513.	66.	2174.	2069.	2525.	-2151.
1	0.0	0.0	10.	0.0	0.3862	0.0009	0.0038	0.0265	-2174.	5.	-2151.	2353	377	316	2069.	-10.
	736.	89.619	562.	0.4	0.0018	0.0268	0.0428	0.0920	-10.	-22.276	-2797.	0.895	368	1.08	2151.	5.
			1124.						0.00							
2	0.0	0.0	655	-2.0	0.0016	0.2427	0.0216	0.0016	9.	1366.	731.	66.	1366.	0.	1569.	-1352.
1	0.0	0.0	10.	0.0	0.2427	0.0016	0.0028	0.0175	-1366.	9.	-1352.	2353	723	235	1569.	20.
	736.	89.619	562.	0.5	0.0036	0.0227	0.0315	0.0683	20.	-27.467	-1816.	0.896	281	0.85	1352.	9.
			1124.						0.00							
3	0.0	0.0	657	-4.0	0.0009	0.1473	0.0131	0.0038	5.	835.	573.	66.	835.	0.	1120.	-826.
1	0.0	0.0	14.	0.0	0.1473	0.0009	0.0022	0.0116	-835.	5.	-826.	2353	152	187.	1120.	-10.
	736.	89.653	564.	0.5	0.0018	0.0202	0.0246	0.0539	-10.	-20.123	-1780.	0.897	185	0.63	826.	5.
			1124.						0.00							

TEST 478 RUN 15 STATIC 4 12/31/75 12.49.36
 STATIC COEFFICIENTS USED 320001, .503295, 271699, .21006, 0, 356750, .108900, .166019, 49634, 0,
 ZERO POINT READINGS IN COUNTS
 FL, HL, U, FL, RL, CF, CM, UM, BI, THETA, ALPB, HAP
 6276, 9009, 15227, 9, 7017, 7237, 9150, 9100, 70, 53, U, 65.00 30.28
 AAI 8 0, SBI 8 132, RPM 8 0, ULC 8 0

UNCORRECTED DATA																				
BALANCE AXIS																				
PT	VOR	IF.S	MT	THETA	CLR	CT/S	CT	CMY/S	LIFT/6	THRUST/6	LIFT,U	PITCH,U	TEMP F	MP/6	PE	LIFT	DRAG			
OR	ADP	F.C	VMTS	AI	CKR	CPH/S	CP	CTSRUP	DRAG/6	HEXCE/6	DRAG,U	YAW,U	AMO+100	FM	MP M	DM	SIDE			
J				RI	CVR	CPH/S	CP/S	CPHOP	SINE/6	POWER/6	SINE,U	RULL,U	AMOM	EFF	Q	PSF	THRUST	MPOR		
1	.024	90.0	.544	0.0	.05339	.05339	.00475	-.00008	1944	1994	20.	450.	71	1944	0.	1972.	-17.			
1	0.0	90.0	9	0.0	.00046	-.00046	.00091	.03083	-17.	-17.	-1.	408.	.2352	.255	.412	4719.	20.			
1	600.	.458	458	0.0	.00054	.00499	-.01022	.02215	20.	416.	20.	-.1972	.9491	.000	.25	1972.	-17.			
2	.024	90.0	.544	-2.0	.03910	.03910	.00340	-.00004	1400	1400	15.	34.	70	1400	0.	1407.	-10.			
1	0.0	90.0	9	0.0	.00027	-.00027	.00067	.02696	-10.	-10.	6.	180.	.2357	.216	.305	3496.	15.			
1	600.	.392	458	.3	.00041	.00475	.00756	.01630	15.	308.	15.	-.1447	.9910	.000	.25	1407.	-10.			
3	.024	90.0	.544	-4.0	.02754	.02754	.00245	.00003	1024	1024	15.	-264.	70	1028	0.	1019.	5.			
1	0.0	90.0	9	0.0	.00014	.00014	.00049	.01900	5.	5.	21.	-12.	.2357	.174	.224	2563.	15.			
1	600.	-.226	458	.2	.00041	.00416	.00554	.01201	15.	226.	15.	-.664.	.9910	.000	.25	1019.	5.			
4	.024	90.0	.544	-6.0	.01684	.01684	.00150	.00005	629	629	10.	-.459.	70	629	0.	623.	10.			
1	0.0	90.0	9	0.0	.00027	.00027	.00045	.01161	10.	10.	26.	.23.	.2357	.091	.203	2.10	10.			
1	600.	-.928	458	.3	.00027	.00453	.00504	.01092	10.	205.	10.	-.556.	.9910	.000	.25	623.	10.			
5	.024	90.0	.544	0.0	.00005	.00005	.00000	.00015	5	5	5.	-.1431.	70	5	0.	2.	9			
1	0.0	90.0	9	0.0	.00025	.00025	.00008	.00004	5	5	25.	-.70.	.2357	.000	.16	405.	5			
1	600.	-.77.591	458	-.1	.00014	-.00008	-.00004	-.00191	5.	-.36.	5.	-.099.	.9910	-.000	.25	2.	9			
6	.024	90.0	.544	0.0	.00000	.00000	.00001	.00007	3.	3.	3.	-.1601.	70	11.	0.	3.	10			
1	0.0	90.0	9	0.0	.00007	.00007	.00009	.00008	10.	10.	26.	-.32.	.2357	.000	.16	405.	5			
1	600.	-.73.402	458	-.1	.00014	-.00100	-.00101	-.00210	5.	-.41.	5.	-.784.	.9910	-.000	.25	3.	10			

Use or disclosure of data on this page is subject to the restriction on the title page.

7887 472 HUN 10

PT		V/OP		AIF.S		MT		TMR		CT/S		CI		LIFT/S		THRUST/S		PITCH/S		TEMP F		HP/A		FE		LIFT		DRAG				
1	20.0	1.77	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
600	-20.273	454	1129	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
.52																																
19	106	110.0	615	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1	20.0	1.677	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
600	-19.011	454	1129	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.52																																
20	168	110.0	616	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1	20.0	1.623	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
600	-19.116	454	1129	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.53																																
21	169	110.0	616	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	20.0	1.572	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
600	-20.732	454	1129	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.53																																
22	167	110.0	616	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	20.0	1.576	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
600	-21.054	454	1129	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.53																																
23	165	110.0	615	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	20.0	1.77	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
600	-20.505	454	1127	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.52																																
24	166	110.0	616	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	20.0	1.771	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
600	-20.133	454	1127	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.52																																
25	166	110.0	616	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	20.0	1.626	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
600	-19.743	454	1127	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.52																																
26	168	110.0	617	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	20.0	1.57	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
600	-19.039	454	1127	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
.53																																

TEST 472 RUN 17 STATIC 4 12/31/75 09,50,40
 STATIC COEFFICIENTS USED= 370501, -563295, 271699, -21006, 0, 356750, -188000, -166019, 49434, 0

ZERO POINT READINGS IN COUNTS
 FL, RL, U 7, 7035, 7242, 9151, 4191, 0, 57, 0, 65,00 9AR 30,31
 6277, 6813, 15248, RPM = 0, DIC = 8

AA1 = 4, SR1 = 131, RPM = 0, DIC = 8
 WIND -----SHAFT AXIS----- UNEXPECTED DATA
 BALANCE AXIS

PT	VOR	ALF.S	MT	TMETA	CR	CT/S	CT	CH/S	LIFT/B	THRUST/B	DRAG/B	ROLL,U	PITCH,U	TEPP F	RF/B	FE	LIFT	DRAG
AV	ATPP	ALF.C	WTS	AI	CA	CP	CP	CIPROP	DRAG/B	THRUST/B	DRAG/B	ROLL,U	PITCH,U	TEPP F	RF/B	FE	LIFT	DRAG
OR	A01		RPM	RI	CTR	CH/S	CP	CIPROP	DRAG/B	THRUST/B	DRAG/B	ROLL,U	PITCH,U	TEPP F	RF/B	FE	LIFT	DRAG
J			VSND															
1	.022	40.0	.633	0.0	.05409	.05409	.00481	.00022	2705.	2705.	2705.	2014.	63.	2705.	0.	2719.	-22.	
1	0.0	49.7	9.	0.0	.00043	.00043	.00035	.03732	-21.	-21.	-21.	-141.	.2390	.667	252	2490.	5.	
1	694.	453	530.	.3	.00010	.00183	.00398	.00862	5.	251.	251.	311.	1.0051	1.000	.29	2719.	-22.	
	.07		1121.															
2	.029	90.0	.637	3.0	.08353	.08353	.00743	.00022	4177.	4177.	4177.	3393.	63.	4177.	0.	4196.	-21.	
1	0.0	49.6	12.	0.0	.00041	.00041	.00058	.05763	-20.	-20.	-20.	-136.	.2360	.761	413.	4094.	5.	
1	694.	221	530.	.4	.00010	.00420	.00952	.01412	5.	411.	411.	-697.	1.0051	1.000	.48	4196.	-21.	
	.06		1121.															
3	.097	90.0	.679	3.0	.10452	.10452	.00930	.00040	5226.	5226.	5226.	3191.	63.	5226.	4.	5241.	-20.	
1	0.0	46.9	40.	0.0	.00039	.00039	.00057	.07211	-19.	-19.	-19.	290.	2385	1.121	402	3985.	270.	
1	694.	7213	530.	3.1	.00538	.00130	.00636	.01378	269.	401.	401.	775.	1.0024	1.000	5.36	5241.	-20.	
	.30		1121.															
4	.099	45.0	.680	3.0	.09744	.09744	.00674	.00028	4892.	4892.	4892.	4567.	62.	4892.	-73.	4915.	-408.	
1	0.0	42.1	40.	0.0	.00612	.00044	.00058	.06773	-408.	22.	22.	361.	.2389	1.001	411.	4070.	210.	
1	694.	4748	530.	2.9	.00414	.00136	.00646	.01405	209.	409.	409.	514.	1.0046	1.130	5.5A	4932.	22.	
	.31		1120.															
5	.144	45.0	.709	3.0	.09988	.10015	.00891	.00086	4994.	4994.	4994.	4030.	62.	5008.	-31.	5002.	-372.	
1	0.0	41.1	59.	0.0	.00742	.00131	.00065	.06909	-371.	66.	66.	541.	.2362	.921	458.	4541.	200.	
1	694.	4209	530.	3.9	.00399	.00311	.00725	.01572	200.	458.	458.	417.	1.0016	1.174	11.96	5016.	66.	
	.45		1120.															

